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CAPITAL DEMANDS ASSURANCE AS TO FUTURE TAXATION IN RELATION TO OUR INDUSTRIES

Uncertainty as to Manufacturing Developments Will Prevail Until Definite Policy is Announced.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR POLITICAL MANIPULATION

Indications Are That Elasticity of War Profits Measure Would Permit of Patronage by Unprincipled Politicians if Steps Were Taken to That End—Some Suggestions as to Taxation Which Might Well be Employed.

CANADA has no greater problem to-day than that of the national debt. It raises two great questions. On the one hand there is the imperative necessity for the further prevention of waste—for the administration of national business affairs by efficient executives to increase production and secure the greatest net return. On the other hand there is the economic problem of paying for the heavy debt already incurred and to be further incurred, and to pay for it in a manner to cause the least possible depression upon our productive facilities.

It is now generally accepted that Sir Thomas White's war profits tax measures were purely temporary arrangements to meet an abnormal situation which arose suddenly. The schedule as increased this year has been particularly offensive. Sir Thomas has himself acknowledged that the taxation of profits is not economically sound from the standpoint of national production and has intimated that the regulation now in force will be for the current year only. If so, what of the future.

Canadian industry will accept the intimation of the Minister of Finance that the present war taxes are for the current year. But what will follow them? Will there be some other forms of taxation equally obnoxious in relation to the development of facilities for national production? **Canadian business demands that some intimation be given of what the new war taxes are to be. Until an answer is given to that demand there will be a continuance of that uncertainty regarding industrial development which has been in evidence since the new taxation was announced.** A mere statement that the present taxes will not continue will not meet the case. Nor does the Ottawa rumor of income taxes and land taxes to come clear up the situation until there is a definite and official announcement.

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It would now appear that the war profits tax as announced will stand for the current year. At the same time THE FINANCIAL POST has reason to believe that the agitation and proof that the measure is unfair to many companies with small shareholders as well as a discouragement to industrial development, has had a favorable effect. We understand that while the Minister of Finance is standing by his measure for one year the most favorable treatment will be accorded under the obviously elastic regulations.

The report of the Legislation Committee at the Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is interesting in view of this opinion. This report stated in explaining why the committee deemed it advisable not to be identified with any opposition that "it appeared unlikely that criticism or opposition would prove successful in bringing about a modification of the tax under any circumstances." At the same time the report states that "evidences were not lacking that **a strict enforcement of the tax would in some instances have driven into bankruptcy a firm which had served its country well.**"

If, as surmised, the Minister of Finance is exercising under the Act latitude as to the application of the regulations, which, as previously stated, are elastic, there is a new objection raised to this legislation, and to any legislation of such character. We do not offer the suggestion that Mr. White, in making allowances under the Act, is doing anything that is not both just and justifiable, but we do say that under any legislation which places large powers in the hands of a Minister of the Crown, and those powers have relation to large interests, there is the opportunity, certainly the temptation, for some one in the party to make use of this power for the creation of campaign funds. Any Act or measure dealing with taxation, or with the relations of any government department and manufacturing interests, should set forth clearly and concisely the regulations to be enforced so as to guarantee equal treatment to all and relieve the government from any possible charge of corrupt practice.

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As to taxation methods to meet the increasing national burden there are a number of factors for consideration. A general increase in the customs tariff is a questionable policy, but, as THE POST has previously advocated, there are certain other charges which could be made upon the public—charges which would not be a burden upon the people of small means and would not necessarily increase the "cost of living." Such taxes could include charges on silks, on jewelry, on confectionery, on theatre tickets and a large number of other purchases made by the public, where they could just as well pay more or do without, and doing without decrease unnecessary imports or leave a larger amount of needed raw materials and labor available for other purposes. An increased license tax on pleasure cars also would be no burden, and even after the war it might be used for the establishment of a good roads fund. Higher taxes on tobacco also could be borne without suffering.

The country is experiencing unusual prosperity, due to abnormal conditions. People are spending money on luxuries they never possessed before. Instead of war denial we find war extravagance. Such extravagance is not adding to the industrial or agricultural productivity of this country. If there is a tax against such spending the country may gain benefit from it or the people may be taught to spend less extravagantly.

If by such means sufficient revenue cannot be obtained an income tax would appear to be necessary. If such a tax were made to apply in an equitable manner to the individual who is making abnormal wages owing to war conditions, as well as to the investor who in probably as many cases finds his income reduced as increased on account of the war, and to those whose revenue is from unproductive investments even more than from those whose capital is encouraging industrial development, and to the farmer and to the professional man, it would have the least detrimental effect upon the country's development and upon the creation from capital of that wealth which will be so necessary if we are to bear our financial burdens successfully.

The government should recognize that it must place the burden where it will be the least felt by the nation, and where it will least discourage development. The talk of conscription of wealth is encouraged by the public press, but it should go no further. Wealth of the individual is always at the service of the nation when it is invested in Canada. But the more of that wealth which the nation takes the less there will be for productive purposes—and it must be remembered that Canada is a country of potentialities rather than of actual wealth. Capital is and will be needed in order to produce, that we may pay off our obligations. Again, the taxation of company profits should be considered not as a burden upon the company, but as upon the shareholder therein. The principle of an income tax in other countries has been to strike at the larger incomes. Taxing profits, as has

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AS TO SAMPLE MARKETS.

Petty Interests Interfere With Broad Consideration of Matter.

The Canada Grain Commission sample markets sat for a day this week to take evidence re proposed sample markets. There was a very large attendance, and, judging from the speeches of a majority of the delegates, they were not at all clear as to what benefit a sample market would be to anyone; but if one were to be established at Fort William and Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary and a few other points must have one, for fear Winnipeg might be getting something away from them. It was rather a humiliating display of petty district politics in this time of crisis. What might be best for the nation at large was never mentioned. Two statements of value were put on—one by the Grain Exchange dealing with what rules and regulations should govern a sample market, and a very exhaustive one from the railways showing the slowing down of traffic that would occur.

WILL BUILD SHIPS AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

Montreal Capitalists, Including Wm. Lyall, President of P. Lyall & Sons, Acquire Wallace Yards.

A group of Montreal capitalists, including William Lyall, president of the P. Lyall & Sons' Construction Company; H. W. Beauclerc, a Lyall director, and others of their associates, have acquired the wooden shipbuilding branch of the Wallace Shipbuilding Company's business at Vancouver, B.C., and will at once incorporate a new company to carry on the business. The company will have a Dominion charter. The negotiations were concluded this week at Vancouver by Mr. Lyall, who has been at the coast for some days going into the matter. The purchase price has already been paid over. This is a going concern, with a number of vessels now under construction.

Accompanying Mr. Lyall were two representatives of the Imperial Munitions Board, who have satisfied themselves as to the company's ability to build ships, and a contract for several vessels for the British Government has already been closed. These vessels will be of the standardized 3,000-ton type already being built on the coast, and will be equipped with auxiliary Diesel engines.

The vessels will cost approximately $400,000 each, and the company expects to be able to turn out at least ten of them this year.

The property purchased from the Wallace Company includes three shipbuilding slips, and three more will be constructed, so that several vessels may be under construction simultaneously.

The new company has an experienced staff of experts for the more responsible positions.

INTERESTING ACTIONS IN DOMINION TRUST CASE

Widow of Late W. R. Arnold Loses Appeal in Claim for $75,000—Other Litigation.

Two events of general interest have transpired in connection with the affairs of the late Dominion Trust Company of Vancouver. Under the will of the late W. R. Arnold, provision was made that the widow was to receive the first $75,000, which was contested by the liquidator on the ground that the company had a first claim on the estate to the extent of $564,000, outside the claim for misfeasance, which amounted to over $3,000,000. Mrs. Arnold took the case to the Court of Appeal which has just rendered its decision dismissing the action.

The other action is one which arises out of the machinations of the late Mr. Arnold, although not involving the company in its meshes. Wm. Philip, of Kamloops, gave at one time a power of attorney to Arnold, who is said to have used it in most improper ways. J. W. Gibb is being asked through the medium of the court in the present instance to refund the sum of $85,000 which was paid by Mr. Philip for a valuable Vancouver property. The Vancouver Development Co., which repurchased the property from Philip, under the same power of attorney, is also joined in the action as a party. Mr. Philip is now suing in the Supreme Court to set aside an agreement entered into by Arnold under the power of attorney referred to.

LARGE AMOUNT CAPITAL NEEDED FOR BUSINESS

Banks Adopt Conservative Attitude as to Speculation.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS ALSO

Requirements for Trade and Commerce Not So Heavy Recently—But Government Financing in Prospect.

Developments of the week have not wrought any important change in the outlook as regards general business. Such incidents as the political changes in Greece, the increase in the submarine casualty list, the favorable news from the western front, etc., have not served to affect the larger questions of the duration of the war and the financial and industrial developments to accompany and follow it. At the same time, the political atmosphere at Ottawa has remained charged with uncertainty and the intimation of taxation of incomes and lands, while probably indicating the policy to follow the present system of assessing war profits, is yet too vague to have any marked effect upon the industrial situation.

Manufacturing activity continues at industrial plants and booked orders assure full operations for a considerable period even in some lines where a slackening of consuming demand has been noted. The movement of goods is still very satisfactory and collections generally good, although there is more caution being displayed in the booking of orders, both by retailers and wholesalers. The investment situation shows practically no change. The stock market continues dull and the expectation is that it will probably do so until there is some important development. Bond dealers are looking for an improvement with the closing of the Liberty Loan in the United States. Investors are evidently watching and waiting for significant developments, but in the meantime the narrowness of the market would indicate that stocks are generally well held.

The Money Supply

With the spring movement of merchandise and products after the opening of navigation there has been some relief in the general situation as regards money, but this, owing to the difficulties with transportation facilities, has not been to the extent which might have been hoped. Current business is requiring abnormal financial accommodation for several reasons: prices are much higher and the capital involved greater; processes of manufacture and deliveries are slow owing to various difficulties, requiring more extended financing and, owing to prospects of shortages in the future, the tendency is to carry larger stocks than usual when possible, despite the higher cost.

Where funds have been released from commercial needs this spring there has been no enlarged available supply noticeable, for the reason that the tendency is to hold money for national needs. Not only are there the British Treasury bills to be taken up to finance orders for munitions by the Imperial Government, but the Dominion Government has its needs, and already, THE POST is informed, large advances are being made against the next war loan. This loan when it makes its appearances may prove more of a strain upon the country's financial resources than those previously floated, and the policy of the banks will naturally be to keep assets in liquid shape so far as possible in the event that they are called upon to contribute. This, too, probably explains the attitude regarding stock market trading which has been evident for some time.

The Labor Situation.

In addition to the fuel and raw material difficulties which industries have to contend with, labor is an increasing problem, demand for higher wages being in most cases the effect of the rising cost of food commodities. In Western Canada the situation in the coal and mining fields is particularly bad, and there are indications that the movement is tending to spread. In many manufacturing plants in the East demands are being made and met without an open break owing to the fact that with such a demand for war and other products and thousands of men at the front, it is impossible to do otherwise than to comply.

THE GRAIN SUPERVISORS.

West Would Have Liked to Have Had Carruthers.

The announcement of the full text of the Order-in-Council appointing a board of grain supervisors, with very wide powers, is generally approved in the West, says our Winnipeg correspondent, as is the personnel of the commission. Dr. Magill, the chairman, is held in confidence by farmers and grain men alike. There is surprise, of course, that the final draft contained the name of Lionel Clarke, instead of James Carruthers. Perhaps the East understands, but to the West Lionel Clarke stands as the man who recommended commandeering wheat in 1915, and got everyone into trouble without helping the Allies. It is expected first meeting of new board will be held Saturday or Monday, and following it there will be more freedom of trading than has obtained for past six weeks.

CANADIAN CAR CLOSES ORDER FOR 5,000 CARS

Are For Government Railways of Canada—Fort William Plant to Be Opened.

In an interview with the FINANCIAL POST yesterday, W. W. Butler, vice-president and managing director of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, announced that the company had on Wednesday closed a contract with the railway department at Ottawa for the building of five thousand steel freight cars for the Canadian Government Railways. The contract involves several million dollars, and will keep the plants of the company busy for several months. The terms of the contract call for the completion of the order by the first of March next. The negotiations with the Government were conducted by Senator Curry, president of the company, and Mr. Butler, J. J. Carrick, M.P., took an active interest in the negotiations, as the awarding of the big contract means that the Fort William plant is at last to be opened up. In fact, while all the company's plants will be more or less utilized in the execution of the order, it is expected that the greater part of the work will be done at Fort William.

"We will proceed with the work immediately," said Mr. Butler, and he expressed his keen satisfaction that at last an order of sufficient magnitude had been received to justify the opening of the Fort William plant.

"The people of that city are naturally desirous of seeing the plant start up, and it has been a source of great regret to the company that this has not been possible before, but just as the plant was finished the war broke out, and the expected business did not materialize."

Mr. Butler said that from 1,200 to 1,400 men would be employed at the Fort William plant.

TIN PLATE AUTHORITIES CLAIM INCREASED OUTPUT

Preference Given to Industries Canning Food Products May Save Situation.

According to the report of American tin plate authorities, there will be no scarcity of this commodity for the handling of the increased supply of canned food products made necessary by changed conditions. It is stated that there was a considerable holdover of tin plate from last year. Many handlers have taken advantage of 1916 contracts to lay in a supply at the old figures of $3.50 to $3.60, prices which have since advanced first to $5.75, to $6, and then to $7.50 and $8. The filling of these early contracts it is urged, gave the can makers a good start, while for months past now tin plate manufacturers at the instance of the Government at Washington, have been curtailing shipments of tin plate destined for other uses and concentrating on production and prompt delivery for the packing of perishable food. This accentuation of the food end of the industry, it is believed, will continue to the end of the packing season.

The tin plate production this year is reported to be unusually heavy. In the past a million tons of plate has been, roughly speaking, about the record. Such a well informed authority as the American Metal Market, however, estimates that this year's production will be in excess of 1,500,000 tons. From the American viewpoint, the fact that the mills are favoring American can manufacturers as against export business, still further brightens the outlook.

CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN EAST; FAIR IN WEST

United States Wheat Reports Are More Favorable.

SASK. ACREAGE EQUAL 1916

Canada Needs to Conserve Every Ounce of Foodstuffs—Corn Outlook Causing Concern—Winter Apples in Western Ontario Off.

By F. M. CHAPMAN,
Editor, "The Farmers' Magazine."

The crop outlook in Eastern Canada has brightened during the week. The West has had rains, but cool weather, making an anxious outlook. Ontario and the East have seldom had better growing weeks. In all probability there will be better than average yields of all crops except hay and winter apples. Some apprehension is felt for the corn crop, which will likely be 100,000 acres greater than in 1916, bringing the total acreage to 570,000 for the Dominion. Yet the splendid soil conditions will force the growth fast as soon as hot weather sets in.

Rains in the West.

Our Western correspondent says: The long drought, which was beginning to occasion serious anxiety, was lifted by copious and general rains between Saturday night and Monday night, with heavy showers at many points on Tuesday and Wednesday. The rain was followed by very cool weather, dropping to frost line at a few points, but not sufficient to do damage. Weather now warm and ideal for growth. In Saskatchewan, where much wheat was on stubble, and where much damage from May frosts reported, is now recovering rapidly. Reports from 1,800-mile motor run of Co-operative Elevator officials is to effect that rain has brought crop along, and that all fields touched by May frosts have recovered. Crop is undoubtedly some ten days late, but with good weather from now on will make rapid progress owing to the splendid root and abundance of sub-surface moisture.

Wheat Growing Well.

A wire to THE POST from the Statistics Branch at Regina reports wheat from three to five inches high; summer fallowing started; expect a slight increase in total grain acreage. New breaking will be about the same as last year.

U. S. Statistics.

The official U. S. figures for wheat production, as given last week, indicate very little more than will supply home consumption. Reports last night from Kansas by a leading wheat expert place the Kansas yields at 70,000,000 bushels, as against the Government crop report estimate of 46,500,000, while messages from the north-western States were optimistic, causing markets to weaken from 6 to 7½ cents.

The world markets can absorb vast quantities of wheat. Conservation of everything in the shape of human or animal food cannot be too strongly impressed on all producers and consumers. The French acreage is short by 25 per cent. France will need at least 100,000,000 bushels. Britain will require six months' supplies, or about 100,000,000 bushels. Italy's needs will be less. Fortunately, the Australian wheat yield will provide a surplus of 125,000,000 bushels. Canada's acreage is less, but a normal yield should give us, for export, at least 150,000,000 bushels and perhaps more if reserves are sold out.

NEWS OF SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL POST'S review of the Canadian Security Markets will be found on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5, under the following heads: STEEL STOCKS, PULP AND PAPER, TEXTILES, MILLING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, LIGHT AND POWER. Other stocks, including general industrial and other securities not embraced in the foregoing groups are arranged in alphabetical order.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High	Low
Steamships	41⅞	40
Do., pfd.	81	80¾
Brazilian	39½	38¾
War Loan (1937)	94¼	94¼
Do., (1931)	94½	94½
Imperial Bank	190	190
N.S. Steel	102¾	101½
Nipissing	760	760
Dom. Steel	62½	62½
Cement, pfd.	91¾	91¾
F. N. Burt, pfd.	90	90
Steel of Can.	59¾	59¾
S. Wheat	131	131

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Rest, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,557,034.
Total Assets - - - $386,806,887.

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General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
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Also at London, England
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President—Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O. Vice-President—K. W. Blackwell.
Managing Director—E. F. Hebden. General Manager—D. C. Macarow.

Paid-up Capital	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	7,421,292
Total Deposits	92,102,072
Total Assets	121,130,558

233 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to Collections. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available and payable, respectively, in all parts of the world. Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations, payable at par throughout the world.

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Established in 1836 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital - $4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund - $3,017,333.33

Head Office—5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James Street, MONTREAL
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Advisory Committee in Montreal
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Subscribed Capital	$111,677,782.94
Paid-up Capital	23,266,202.34
Reserve Fund	19,466,400.00
Deposits (31st Dec., 1916)	$849,809,215.41
Cash Reserve	233,468,740.28

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

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STANDARD BANK
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
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THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Paid Up Capital - - -	$4,000,000
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NEWS OF SECURITIES—Market Still Narrow

STEEL

Market Conditions Inactive, With Range of Prices Narrow—Steel Industry Very Prosperous.

By P. Bain, M.E., Editor Canadian Machinery.

The market in steel securities has again been practically featureless with trading light and the range of prices narrow. The market seems to be in such a condition that it would take an unusually strong influence to arouse it from its present lethargy. Steel stocks are not by any means weak; in fact, the undertone is distinctly firm, but notwithstanding this, even occasional flurries in New York fail to effect Canadian securities to any marked degree. The unsettled situation in Russia and tight money conditions are affecting the market adversely, while the postponement of hoped-for dividend increases is not calculated to raise much enthusiasm with the public. In view of the large earnings of the steel companies, further increases in distribution of profits have been anticipated. As this has not materialized to the extent expected, the effect has had a tendency to depress the market. However, the outlook is favorable and the market will doubtless at no distant date reflect the prosperity now being enjoyed by the steel interests.

	Close, June 7	Close, June 14	Change
Can. Car, com...	28¼	31	— 2¾
Do., pref.	68	69	+ 1
Can. Loco., com..	59½	57	— 2½
Can. General	107½	107	— ½
Dom. Iron, pref..	90	90	..
Dom. Steel	63¼	62⅛	— 1⅛
N. S. Steel	93¼	102½	+ 9¼
Russell, pref. ...	110	110	..
Steel of Can....	62	59¼	— 2¾
Do., pref.	91½	91½	..

Notwithstanding the prevailing high range of prices there is no sign that the top of the market has been reached; in fact, all indications point to a continuance of the upward movement. The recent advance of many lines of steel products in the States will doubtless be reflected in the Canadian market shortly. The $50 mark for Bessemer pig iron has been established at Pittsburg, and has created a situation which is bound to affect prices of steel. The steel plate situation continues very tight and material is more difficult to obtain than previously. Prices are practically nominal, as it is almost impossible to make quotations on plates that accurately and correctly represent the market. The present enormous demand is largely for ship construction and the market is practically dominated by the American Government requirements of plates for this purpose.

The Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, has received from the producers complete returns of the production of pig iron in Canada, and with the exception of three small plants, complete returns of the production of steel ingots and castings during the first three months of 1917, are given:—

The total production of pig iron during the three months was 276,777 short tons, or an average monthly production of 92,259 tons, as against an average monthly production throughout 1916 of 97,438 tons. Furnaces were in blast at Sydney, and North Sydney, N.S., Hamilton, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., while a small electric furnace is operating at Orillia, Ont. The blast furnace at Deseronto, Ont., was idle throughout the period. The total production of steel ingots and castings during the three months was 403,880 short tons, or an average monthly production of 134,627 tons, as against an average monthly production of 106,268 tons during 1916.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE.

The Canadian Locomotive Co. has declared its regular quarterly didivend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record of June 20. The common stock has been inactive recently, ranging from 58¼ to 59, while the preferred is stationary at 88.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR.

It is understood that the annual meeting of the National Steel Car Co., now long overdue, has been put off indefinitely. An effort is being made to settle the difficulties which involved losses to the company in regard to war contracts, but so far no satisfactory decision has been arrived at. Very little trading is being done in this stock; the common is now 10, and preferred 28.

CANADIAN CAR.

Shareholders of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company will be interested in the announcement that the company has just closed an order for five thousand cars for the Canadian Government railways. This order involves several million dollars. The people of Fort William will be particularly interested, as it means the opening of the company's plant there, and the employment of twelve or fourteen hundred men. Together with the business already on the books of the company which amounts to considerably over twenty million dollars, a prosperous year appears to be in store for the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Mr. Butler has announced to THE POST the appointment of a new operating manager in the person of R. H. Perks, recently of the Bellendorf Car Building Company, of Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Perks is an operating man of wide experience with some of the leading concerns in America. He will have full charge of all of the company's plants. W. S. Atwood, the former operating manager, has been made assistant to Mr. Butler, the vice-president and managing director. The preferred, which closed at 68 last week, changed hands at 69 this week, and later advanced to 71 asked and 70 bid, but with no sales.

FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the appointment of T. J. Dillon as general manager of the Canada Foundry & Forgings, is but the precursor to a rather extensive scheme of reorganization with the object of greater centralization. The forgings plants under Mr. Dillon's administration, have reached their maximum capacity, and the earnings of the company continue large. These results have been achieved by real manufacturing ability, and the application of efficiency methods. It is understood that the company could make even greater profits than are being made at present, by switching to domestic business at the prevailing prices. The cessation of the munitions orders will be no calamity for this company. Probably the policy of the future as far as the hardware subsidiary is concerned will be to concentrate on fewer lines, and greatly increase the output of those lines. There have been no transactions in the company's securities recently.

DOMINION STEEL.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation, President Workman warned the shareholders to be prepared for a readjustment after peace was signed, though the company's order books at this time showed a greater unfilled tonnage than at any time in its history, and is almost twice greater than last year. In a general review of the present position and the after-the-war outlook, Mr. Workman had this to say:—"Our chief problem lies in the meeting of the conditions which may arise after peace terms have been signed, and I consider it good business to fortify ourselves in every possible way, so that when the time comes we will be in such a position that the problem of meeting competition will not be insurmountable.

"Many expressions of opinion have been presented at one time and another with regard to conditions which may prevail after the war, and, while it is given to no man to definitely foretell the course of events, I feel, so far as the demand for materials such as we manufacture is concerned, that we may look to the future with confidence. It is inevitable that replacements and renewals and replenishments of stocks throughout this country and abroad which have been given second place during the urgent call for war materials must, when conditions again become normal, culminate in a strong demand for products of all kinds. We should, however, be prepared for readjustments immediately following the declaration of peace, which may possibly result in a period of lessened industrial activity more or less extended. Nevertheless, the underlying need will seek to assert itself at the first favorable opportunity, and will sooner or later force merchants and consumers into the market."

UNITED STATES STEEL.

The United States Steel Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock for Red Cross purposes. The regular dividends on the preferred and common and an extra of 3 per cent. on the common are to be declared in July. The present extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock is payable July 28. The books close July 2, to reopen July 5. There is some talk that the company will distribute the $50,000,000 Liberty bonds bought by them as a dividend later this summer, instead of paying in cash.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

The flurry in Nova Scotia Steel on Thursday, when the price advanced about six points to a high mark of 103, and only reacted slightly, was accompanied by the oft-recurring rumor that a dividend announcement is on the company's program. Such reports have been heard from time to time since the company made its increase in capital over a year ago, but in the past they have appeared to be rather explanations of than reasons for market movements. Apart from the dividend question, the market was inclined to place the advance to New York buying. Scotia is about the one big Canadian proposition in which Americans are at present interested, and the buying movement may have been inspired by the realization that the stock had possibilities in relation to the advancing level of the American market for steel securities, which has recently been led by United States Steel. There has been little stock available on the Canadian markets, and the price action came as a quick response to the demand.

TEXTILES

Quiet Week But Prices Hold—Cotton Passes 25 Cent Mark, Highest Since 1871.

By H. H. Black, Editor Dry Goods Review.

There was little activity in textile securities this week, the lightest in many months, but for all that, with one exception, stocks held up to good average figures.

The event of the week from the mill point of view was the touching of the 25 cent mark by raw cotton. July and May options were the first to cross the line on Tuesday and by Wednesday "spot" was over the mark, while on Monday January opened at 24.93, March 25.20, July 25.05, October 24.70 and December 24.90 with spot at 25.25. The high prices brought out spot offerings on Thursday and there was a slight break but as cotton stands to-day it is the highest since 1871, and has risen 11 cents a pound from the low prices of 1917, and is double what it was one year ago. The chief factors in this rapid and steady advance of the past few weeks is the growing shortage of stocks and persistent reports of another short crop. The mills are still buying all they can even at present high figures and the United States Government with its war preparations is, of course, adding its quota to scarcity and consequent prices. Cables from Liverpool indicate also that the supply there is rapidly diminishing and spot cotton is in strong demand.

A rather curious movement is in progress in the United States which, with the close, almost barometric connections between the two markets, will effect Canada if it processes to any extent, that is to carry on a campaign for the substitution of cotton for wool, or at least, "educate" the public to accept the mixture. This applies not only to knit goods, where the mills long ago were forced to adopt this cause in order to keep the prices of the manufactured article within bounds, but now is extending to dress materials, and men's clothes.

Here an opposing factor is found to be entering in, the old slogan, that has been drummed into the ears of the buyer for a quarter of a century or more, "all wool and a yard wide." The public are balking at accepting a wool-cotton combination in cloths where they had been educated to an all-wool, but if cotton is high and growing scarce, wool is in a much more serious position throughout the world.

The latest remedy looks the only possible one to relieve the wool crisis,—and it involves a heavier run than ever on cotton. No one knows where the end will be.

All these factors make still higher prices of merchandise turned out by the woolen and cotton mills as certain, but against this discouragement to sale, is the scarcity of stocks, particularly of woolens and knit goods. Even yet there is nothing to indicate that the present year will not be a prosperous one for nearly all Canadian mills.

	June 7 Close,	June 14 Close,	Change
Can. Cottons ...	54	54	..
Do., pref.	80	80	..
Dom. Textile	87	87	..
Do., pref.	103	102½	— ½
Penmans	71½	71½	—..

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

The increase in the dividend of Canadian Converters that was expected was not made at the annual meeting held on Wednesday of this week. James R. Gordon, the president, explained that the directors did not feel justified in increasing the dividend at present, but as soon as business permitted, this would be considered. Converters was earning only 8 per cent. but many companies that were earning 30 per cent. did not feel justified even in adding to their dividends.

There was some discussion on the advisability of retiring a portion of the bonds. The president explained that these did not expire for eight or nine years and there was lots of time for considering them. One of the directors, John Baillie, added that as the banks were owed $10,000 they had no right to retire these bonds. The subject was settled when the secretary explained that $75,000 of these bonds were pledged for loans. Their date of expiry is 1924.

There were no sales of the stock this week. The last transaction was last week, 25 shares at 41.

Replying to the suggestion that the Canadian Converters Company should retire some of its bonds, the president, James R. Gordon, at the annual meeting of the company on Wednesday last, stated that the directors considered that the money could be used to better advantage in running the business. The bonds did not mature until 1924 and 1926, and if the company continued to go ahead as rapidly in the future as it had in the past few years, the bonds could be much more easily retired then than now. With regard to increasing the dividend, the president was non-committal, but he assured the shareholders that the business was in a better condition than it had ever been, and the request for an increase in the distribution would not be lost sight of.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

The spring, 1918, lines of Canadian Cottons have been brought out and as was expected, show a considerable advance even over present prices. It is probable that the whole output will be disposed of, in spite of the high prices, and the drop in buying of both wholesale and retail dealers, as outside supplies will be more difficult to secure than ever.

One transaction in common went through at 54, the same as last week's close. This is above the average for the past three months though two points below the opening in January.

DOMINION TEXTILE.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the Dominion Textile Company has certain important extension to some of its mills in contemplation, but just when the work will be proceeded with is uncertain in view of the present high prices of machinery and supplies of all kinds. Questioned about the reported changes, F. G. Daniels, General Manager of the company, informed THE POST that there was no announcement to be made at the present time. The demand for goods at the present time is about normal, according to Mr. Daniels. In some lines the demand is sub normal and in others better than usual, making about a normal average. Mr. Daniels sees no indication of raw cotton, which is now higher than at any time since the Civil War, going down in the near future.

The common closed at 87 last week, and is unchanged this week, a few sales going through at this figure. In the preferred, as last week, there were no sales.

MONARCH KNITTING.

The mills are now preparing samples for next Spring both in sweater coats and hosiery.

There were no sales this week either of common or preferred, so that the latest quotation of the former remains at 40, and the preferred at 80.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

A few shares of common sold this week at 49, two points below the last sale of four weeks ago, and two below the preceding one which was 53. This is the lowest point reached this year, being 9 points below the opening sale in January, which was at 58. This stock all through the year so far has shown more fluctuations than any other in the list.

PENMANS.

The fortnight of no sales was broken this week by a sale of 97 of the common on Tuesday at 71½. This was the same figure as before, and is a good average for the year, being higher than the opening in January, 70-71, but lower by two points than the high mark of 73½ that was reached directly after the annual report came out. The mills are making good steady progress under difficulties of labor and of raw matreial.

CAN. CONNECTICUT COTTON.

The Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, of Sherbrooke, has awarded the contract for eighteen of twenty-four houses that the company will build for its employees. The total amount of the contract will be between $70,000 and $80,000. The company will advance 30 per cent. of the purchase price to any employee who is desirous of buying. Those who pay rent will be charged 10 per cent. on the actual cost, The houses will be erected near the plant and will to some extent relieve the pressing need for houses in the West ward. The company is extremely busy at the present time, its output of cotton tire fabrics having been contracted for for several years ahead by Canadian manufacturers of automobile tires.

PULP AND PAPER

Trading Continues Very Light, with Price Changes of a Minor Character, and Generally Lower.

By W. A. Craick.

The situation as regards the status of the pulp and paper stocks shows no special change from a week ago. Inactivity is still pronounced and trading is limited to a few scattered transactions. Price changes are mixed, indicating that there is no general movement in progress in the group. For the week the net change is a decline of 2¼ points, as indicated by the following schedule:—

	Close June 7	Close June 14	Ch.
Laurentide	177	175	−2
Riordon	124¼	123	−1¼
Spanish Com. ..	14	15½	+1½
Do., Pref.	49⅞	49⅞	...
Wayagamack ..	68	67¾	− ¼
Brompton	52¾	53	+ ¼
N. A. Pulp	6	5½	− ½
Net change, 7 stocks...........			−2¼

When the question of waste of paper was introduced at the recent Calgary hearing of the special paper investigation commission, the newspapers defended the publication of large issues by pointing out that they were forced to compete with the big Sunday editions of papers published in the border cities of the United States. If they were compelled to cut down the size of their Saturday papers they would be at a considerable disadvantage in this competition. It was stated that the waste in the United States Sunday papers in one day was more than the waste of Canadian papers in a year.

An interesting intimation made at this hearing by Commissioner Pringle was that, if a publisher was without a contract, be could apply to the nearest mill and secure a supply of paper at the price fixed by the Government. If a mill refused to supply the paper, a government officer would be sent within 48 hours to see that no newsprint was exported until that publisher was supplied.

During May, the sixteen daily newspapers of New York city printed 9,858 pages, a reduction of 1102 pages or approximately 10 per cent. over May, 1916. The newsprint consumption in New York city is about 40,000 tons a month, so that a saving of 10 per cent., means a cut of 48,00 tons a year, which is about the amount necessary to give relief to the smaller newspapers of the United States. Advertising in May totalled 9,673,515 lines, as compared with 10,772,000 lines a year ago.

RAINY RIVER PAPER.

The Rainy River Paper Company, a new company, which has taken over an old mill expects to begin operations very soon. The company, with which Mr. Beveridge, of the well-known paper-making family of that name is connected, will manufacture kraft paper. The mill is located at Port Mellon, Vancouver.

PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS.

The Provincial Paper Company will be producing its own soda pulp in the

near future. The machinery is being installed in the company's paper mill at Georgetown. With the completion of the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company's sulphite plant at Port Arthur, by the end of the year, the company will be independent as far as its supply of sulphite is concerned. At the present time this is purchased from other sulphite producers. The output of the Port Arthur mill will be from 50 to 60 tons per day.

The company's Thorold mill has been closed down for a couple of weeks, owing to the absence of water in the canal, while the Mille Roche mill will be closed down shortly to allow the installation of a new Marshall drive. This will make it possible to increase the output of the mill. The company is booked up for several months ahead but the demand just now is rather light. A tightening up is expected within a couple of months. Nothing more has been heard lately about the listing of the company's securities on the Montreal Exchange, which it was understood had been practically decided upon some months ago.

BROMPTON.

The directors of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company will meet next week and the FINANCIAL POST has been informed by those closely in touch with the affairs of the company that the stock is likely to be placed on a straight dividend basis of 5 per cent., instead of a four per cent. basis, with a bonus of ¼ of one per cent. quarterly as at present. The earnings of the company for the second quarter of its fiscal year are understood to be approximately the same as those for the first quarter when they were about twenty-one per cent. on the common.

For the past week or two the stock, which had been neglected for some time, has been gaining strength, closing last week at 52½, after having been as low as 46 the first of the month. This week there has been a further advance to 53.

LAURENTIDE.

Two transactions in Laurentide occurred this week, breaking the long stretch of inactivity. The price at which the stock sold was 175, which is two points under the level of the best previous sale.

SPANISH RIVER.

A sale a day of Spanish River, common has been the order recently. From 14, the stock jumped last Saturday to 15½, at which it has since been selling unchanged. The preferred shares have not moved since the middle of May.

RIORDON.

An effort is being made to induce the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. to erect the large plant, which has been under consideration for some time, at Haileybury. Mayor Wright interviewed the management last week in this connection.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 30, to shareholders of record June 20.

The Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., which is owned by the Riordon Co., has declared an initial dividend of 10 per cent. The distribution was made on June 15. The business of the Ticonderoga Company is stated to be very good and the profits excellent. Last year the company earned 126 per cent. on its common stock and this year is expected to do better. Announcement of the acquisition of Ticonderoga by Riordon was made in November last. The fixed assets of the former, according to the last statement were about $1,700,000 and surplus of current assets over current liabilities over $650,000. Its total surplus at the end of last year was over a million.

Business in Riordon shares was light this week, the latest sale going through at 123.

THE WAX AND GLASSINE PAPER CO.

Work on the building which will house the Wax and Glassine Paper Company at Cookshire, Quebec, has been practically completed, and the machinery is expected along at an early date. The company will be in operation, if all goes well, within a very few weeks. Senator Rufus Pope, of Cookshire, is the president of the company, and G. L. McNichol, late paper maker at McGill University, the manager. It is understood that the company has a new and improved process for waxing paper.

MILLING

More Optimistic Outlook With Regard to the Situation in Wheat and Flour.

By J. L. Rutledge, Editor Canadian Grocer.

Of late days there has been growing up a slightly more optimistic feeling with regard to the flour industry. While it is admitted that the harvest prospects in the West are not all that could be hoped for, they are a far cry from being at all desperate. The general feeling of those who are most conversant with the situation is that a very fair crop is to be expected. Favorable weather conditions of the past week have further strengthened this feeling of confidence. Market conditions are still, of course, very unsettled, and the shadow of the world shortage is still having its effect. It will not be until some definite pronouncement as to the coming harvest is available that there will be any great stability. There are those who think there is some possibility of a weaker market both in wheat and flour, but there is a larger number who believe that the low level has been reached, and that there is nothing to be expected till the new harvest but higher prices.

There is little information to be gained from the movement of the milling stocks. There seems in these to be a general tendency toward weakness, despite the fact that there is a much better feeling in the market than there was a week or so ago. With the weakness of wheat there has been the expectation of continuous declines the natural result of which was a falling off in general purchasing pending the reaching of the low figure. Now that low figure seems to be again receding into the distance, and there has come as a result a greatly increased buying that has amounted to a fairly stable demand. Export business, except on Government contracts, is practically at a standstill, but this Government business is of such proportions as to preclude the possibility of there being any great surplus on hand in Canada. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect a fairly strong feeling in flour prices. On the other hand, the gradual decline of corn products and other cereals may have the effect of reducing the demand for flour.

OGILVIE.

Renewed activity was also displayed in the stock of the Ogilvie Milling Company. The trading opened on Friday last for a decline of three points from the last sale. This figure was maintained during the comparatively large trading of Saturday last. In the trading of Tuesday the stock developed signs of unusual strength, advancing two points at the outset, and maintaining that lead steadily through the brisk trading of the day. To the present date there has been no further trading in the common. The preferred too showed slight activity, advancing in sympathy with the common to 112¼, a gain of two points over the last sale.

MAPLE LEAF.

There was a general declining tendency in the stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Company despite the recent favorable report of the president of this company. Selling has been light during the past week but the tendency has been gradually downward. Monday selling opened at 102 the low of the last recorded sale, and the lowest selling figure since February. There was a slight improvement in the sales of the following day but the stock declined again to the 102 figure before the end of trading. In the fairly brisk trading of Wednesday it regained again ⅛ point selling for 102⅛. The preferred showed a slightly stronger feeling though the trading was very light indeed. The last sale recorded this week was 94½.

In the light of the rather optimistic report of the president of the company, the weakness of the stock was rather surprising. Sir Douglas Cameron, president, at a meeting of the company recently stated that his observations of conditions in the West had led him to believe, that while the acreage of wheat would be reduced this year, the prospects for a fair yield were very good, while the yield in coarse grains would probably be materially increased. At this meeting of the Maple Leaf Company the board of directors were re-elected with the single exception of W. E. Milner, of Winnipeg, whose place was taken by W. Stead, of Port Colborne. This change was made at Mr. Milner's request because of his inability to be present at the meetings of the company.

SHREDDED WHEAT.

There has been no activity in the stock of the Shredded Wheat Company There has been no sale in the common since the first of the month when the figure realized was 130. The asking price remains firm at this figure. The preferred shows no activity, the only sale on record being 9 made at 95.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

For the first time in more than a month, there was some activity displayed in the stock of the Lake of the Woods Milling company. It was indeed about the briskest week's trading so far this year. The first sale was made on Friday last for a straight advance of three points over the last recorded sale. The following day it advanced another point to 130, but declined again slightly on Monday of this week and on Wednesday, under fairly heavy selling, receded sharply to 125 a figure slightly lower than the average for the year. The preferred maintained its record for persistent inactivity, no transaction being noted.

MINING STOCKS

Small Flurry Occurred Over Hollinger Announcement But Market Soon Relapsed Into Former Lethargy.

By W. A. Craick.

The following schedule of sales on the Standard Exchange illustrates quite clearly the movement of the week. On Friday of last week the market was stagnant. On Saturday, following the announcement that the Hollinger dividend would be passed, selling developed and for the half-day session, transactions jumped to over 70,000 shares. The movement continued on Monday and for the first time for many days, sales crossed the 100,000 mark. On Tuesday the flurry was over and for the rest of the week conditions have again been quiet.

Date.	Transactions Shares	Silver
Friday, June 8	36,267	75⅝c
Saturday, June 9....	72,090	75¾c
Monday, June 11	127,947	76⅜c
Tuesday, June 12....	36,040	77 c
Wednesday, June 13.	54,836	77 c
Thursday, June 14...	39,875	77 c

The principal market interest hinged on the action of the Hollinger directors. This produced considerable weakness and practically all stocks sold off. A portion of the loss was later recovered but the net result for the week was a drop of several points. The silver stocks were more favorably influenced by the rise in silver from 75⅝ to 77 cents the declaration of the Timiskaming dividend. The changes for the week in the principal issues were as follows:—

	Close, June 7	Close, June 14	Change
Gold.			
Hollinger	4.00	3.60	— .40
Dome Mines..	10.40	10.35	— .05
McIntyre	1.41	1.39	— .02
Newray	.63½	.63½	...
West Dome...	.19	.18	— .01
Dome Exten..	.13¼	.14	+ .00¾
Boston Creek.	.63	.62	— .01
Vipond	.37	.33½	— .03½
Silver.			
Beaver	.33	.31½	— .01½
Hargraves ...	.12¼	.11½	— .00¾
McKinley	.53	.51	— .02
Timiskaming .	.38	.39¼	+ .01¼
Nipissing	7.00	7.65	+ .65

Meetings of miners are still going on and the labor question appears to be as acute as ever. It is now proposed to take a strike vote, which may bring matters to a head.

HILLCREST COLLERIES.

One hundred shares of Hillcrest Collieries common changed hands at 15 on the Montreal Exchange last week, the second transaction in many months. The sale was made at a fractional advance from the sale which was consummated early in May at 14¾. The Western miners are still out, and the prospects for their early return to work seem rather discouraging.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS.

The last ten days of May saw 5,669 tons of ore received at the Trail smelter, the bulk coming from the Sullivan. The total for the year to date is now 272,848, which is now considerably behind the amount for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

McINTYRE.

McIntyre's May production amounted to $142,476. As 15,064 tons were milled, this meant an ore value of $9.83 per ton. During the first four months of the year the average value per ton of ore milled was $10.43, so that the May figure is considerably lower. The significant point of the May report, however, is that the tonnage was heavier.

Last Saturday McIntyre was depressed by the general market weakness to 1.32. Later, it recovered a considerable portion of its loss, and on Thursday reached a high of 1.39.

DOME EXTENSION.

At the annual meeting held in Toronto on Wednesday afternoon, proceedings were of a routine character. The old board of directors was re-elected. A report on the progress of the diamond-drilling campaign, which has been prosecuted by the Dome Mines management, under the provisions of that company's option on the property, was presented and proved quite satisfactory. As for the option itself, no discussion developed on this point. It does not expire until October.

Dome Extension shares did not figure in the selling movement early in the week, but held their ground well and sold up on Wednesday to 14, which is the high point of the month to date.

TIMISKAMING.

The declaration on Wednesday of a 3 per cent. dividend on this stock came as somewhat of a surprise to the market. This makes 9 per cent. so far this year, and contrasts with a total disbursement of 9 per cent. in 1916. The payment, which will be made on July 16, is regarded as an evidence of a more liberal dividend policy, following the blocking of the purchase of the Kirkland Lake stock.

Timiskaming shares were favorably affected by the dividend declaration, advancing after early weakness from 35½ to 39¼.

NIPISSING.

Nipissing's May report shows that ore of an estimated value of $261,663 was mined, and bullion, derived from Nipissing and customs ore, to a value of $405,000 was shipped. The ore mined was slightly more valuable than in April, but the bullion shipped was less in value by about $115,000.

Nipissing has been one of the strong spots of the week. Due, doubtless, to the rise in the price of silver, it advanced from $7.00 to $7.65, closing at the high point on Thursday.

DOME MINES.

The annual meeting of the Dome Mines was held on Tuesday. Most important of the proceedings was the explanation given of the shrinkage in ore reserves from $16,120,000 to $12,000,000 during the year. The manager pointed out that $2,000,000 worth of gold had been extracted, while the other $2,000,000 wiped off the total consisted of waste rock, which had been deemed of milling value a year ago. Inability to add to the reserves was due entirely to unsatisfactory labor conditions. A reassuring statement was made by President J. R. DeLamar, who concluded by saying: "Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of labor conditions and scarcity thereof, I do not feel in the least discouraged so long as our ore bodies continue to improve and increase in size with depth. Shareholders have reason for confidence in the future of these mines; any temporary troubles will rectify themselves when times become normal again."

J. S. Bache, of the well known New York Stock Exchange firm of J. S. Bache & Co., was elected a director at the meeting.

Dome shares were influenced on Saturday and Monday by the weakness in Hollinger, and declined from $10 to $9.75. They have since ruled stronger, and on Thursday moved up to $10.35.

STERLING COAL.

The annual report of the Sterling Coal Company for the year ended March 31st shows the full benefit of the thorough reorganization which has taken place in the company during the past two years. President C. B. McNaught reports that after full provision for accrued interest for the three months ending March 31st, liberal reserves and all operating costs, his company made a net profit of $123,529 during the year. This was after deducting the first bond interest payment made after resumption of interest payments which were postponed for two years ending January 1st last, and does not include returns from the Conger Coal investment.

In view of the fact that there was only the balance of $20,809 carried forward from 1915-16, when no bond interest payment was made, the net profit of $123,529 is remarkable, bringing the surplus now at credit of profit and loss up to $144,335.

HOLLINGER.

The announcement that the payment of dividends would be discontinued until better, labor conditions prevailed came as a considerable surprise, in view of the fact that even with a reduced output, a large margin over dividend requirements was being earned. However, it has doubtless been deemed advisable to husband all resources carefully.

Hollinger shares, following the announcement, sold down from $3.90 to $3.45. At the latter figure buying developed, and the price has subsequently recovered to around $3.60.

TRANSPORTATION

Favorable Outlook That Railroads Will Be Allowed to Increase Their Rates.

The outlook is for a favorable decision by the railway commission on the application of the Canadian systems for permission to make an increase of 15 per cent. in their freight and passenger rates. This decision it is expected will grant the application unless the more recent suggestions regarding government provision of freight cars under lease is more favorably considered by the commission that is warranted from the practical standpoint. There is more than a possibility, therefore that before the end of the present month the increased rates will be made effective. The application was made under the War Measures Act and for this reason there will be no delay in putting the new rates into operation.

One of the best arguments in favor of the increase that recently developed was the attitude of the Manufacturers Association as indicated in the report of the Transportation committee at the Winnipeg Convention. The committee recommended that no opposition be offered, feeling that efficient transportation must be had at any cost. The committee asked that it be considered merely as a war measure, however. In the discussion of the report at the convention there was some objection raised on the strength of the suggestion that the government might provide cars and rent them to the companies requiring them. However, this suggestion does not take into consideration that the question of rolling stock is only one item and that there are to be considered the matters of coal, labor, etc.

Objections to the increase have also been made by different special interests but it is not expected that these will receive any great consideration. For instance producers of agricultural products seem to have little ground to oppose a slight increase in freight rates when they are marketing at prices far above anything in their previous experience.

There have been no new developments regarding the larger transportation problem, this matter having been placed in the background by the political upheaval which has resulted from the introduction of the conscription measure.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

The decision of the directors of the Canada Steamship Lines to pay the company's preferred dividends quarterly in the future instead of at the end of the year was welcome news to the shareholders, and the announcement was also well received by the "Street." An immediate effect was to send the preferred stock up from a close of 76¼ on Tuesday, to 79 on Wednesday, and then to 80, and finally to 80⅛ on Thursday. The reason for the change as announced by the board is "that the company is now engaged in traffic on the high seas and carrying on business throughout the twelve months of the year, and in a position therefore each month to determine its profits up to such date." Inaugurating the new policy, a dividend of 1¾ per cent. plus 58 1-3 cents per share to cover the quarter up to April 1st last, was declared to be payable on July 31st to shareholders of record of July 15th. The further announcement was made that the balance of the year's 7 per cent. dividend would be paid 1¾ per cent. on October 30th, and 3½ per cent. December 31st. With reference to the odd amount of 58 1-3 cents per share, the following explanation is made: "Although nominally the balance of the arrears to December 31st last was taken care of by the declaration of 5¼ per cent. made on May 8th, there was an odd month to the end of 1916 in respect to which no dividend had been declared. To even up the position the directors propose to distribute for 1917 dividends covering a period of 13 months. Starting with 1918, the dividends will be on a strictly calendar basis. It will necessitate considerable detail work in the accounting department, but the matter will be straightened out, and there will be no room for argument or doubt as to what is due nor when it will be paid. Officials of the company inform THE FINANCIAL POST that there is a keen demand for tonnage, and practically all business is being booked on the ruling rates at the time of shipment. The passenger and tourist business is also very good, the company's hotels being well patronized. As a result of representations made by the Canada Steamship Lines an announcement has been made by Washington that the United States Government's new requirements for passports do not apply to Canada. The question was raised by officials of the company who said that many persons were under the impression that they could not travel in Canada under the broad language of Secretary Redfield's passport orders without specific Government permission. This announcement is expected to result

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,500,000

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SIR JOHN AIRD - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - Ass't General Manager

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

CAPITAL, - - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE, - - 12,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, - 115,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

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John Y. Payzant, President — Charles Archibald, Vice-President
G. S. Campbell — S. J. Moore — W. W. White, M.D.
Hector McInnes — J. Walter Allison — W. D. Ross.
James Manchester — Hon. N. Curry — Hon. M. C. Grant

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO

H. A. Richardson, General Manager. J. A. McLeod, Asst, General Manager.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, drafts bought and sold, payable in all parts of the world. Savings Deposits opened by deposit of $1 or over, interest added half yearly.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Paid-Up Capital ....$ 5,000,000
Reserve 3,400,000
Total Assets ....over $109,000,000

John Galt ....President
H. B. Shaw ....General Manager
J. W. Hamilton ...Assistant General Manager

This Bank, having over 305 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London (England) Office, and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureau established at that Branch.

CORRESP ONDENCE SOLICITED.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Fifty-seventh Annual Report, 1917

The fifty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the Bank on Wednesday, the 13th of June, 1917, at three o'clock P.M.

There were present:—

Messrs. Rodolphe Audette, J. B. Laliberte, Victor Chateauvert, Nazaire Fortier, Charles Pettigrew, Nap. Lavoie, Revd. Tancrede J. Paquet, Messrs. Thomas Breen, Alex. Blouin, Lt.-Col. Chas. A. Chauveau, J.-F. Dumontier, N. Arthur Drolet, Pierre Drapeau, A. S. Garneau, Charles Grenier, N.P., Elzear Labrecque, M.D., M. A. Labrecque, J. B. E. Letellier, J. A. Mailloux, Adjutor Rivard, Jos. O. Samson, T. Savard, Zotique Turgeon, Cyrille Tessier, N.P., Geo. V. Tessier, L. P. Thibault, etc., etc.

Mr. Rodolphe Audette was called to the Chair, and Mr. P. Lafrance was requested to act as Secretary.

Before proceeding to the reading of the Annual Report, the following gentlemen were elected scrutineers, viz.: Messrs. N. Arthur Drolet, Charles Grenier, N.P., and Adjutor Rivard.

The President read the following report on the affairs of the Bank:

Gentlemen Shareholders:—

We have the honor to submit the result of the operations of the bank during the year expired the 30th April, 1917, as contained in the following statement of Profit and Loss Account:

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss, on 29th April, 1916		$ 54,843.25
The profits of the year, after deduction for accrued interest on deposits and for bad and doubtful debts		417,622.58
Forming the sum of		$472,465.83
Which has been disposed of as follows:—		
To Quarterly Dividends, at the rate of 8% per annum (i.e. 2% payable 1st of August, 2nd November, 1st February, and 1st May)	$160,000.00	
To Reserve Fund	100,000.00	
To Depreciation on securities and for contingencies	75,000.00	
To Pension Fund	50,000.00	
To War Tax on Circulation	20,000.00	
To Patriotic Fund	7,500.00	
		412,500.00
Leaving to the credit of Profit and Loss a balance of		$ 59,965.83

We cannot conceal, gentlemen, the satisfaction which we feel in placing before you not only this account of Profit and Loss, which is the best the bank has ever shown, but also the general statement, which will be read to you in a few moments, which, together with a general increase of a very considerable amount, shows our Reserve Fund equal to our capital.

This is the work of twenty-two years of administration of the affairs of the bank which you had then entrusted to a new Board. Those Directors are the same ones to-day, with the exception of two, who, in the course of time, joined them to labor for the same result, i.e., the reorganization and the solidification of the principal French-Canadian institution of Quebec.

In 1895 the bank had a capital of $1,200,000; to-day this capital is $2,000,000; it had no reserve; it has now a reserve of $2,000,000, an amount equal to the capital; the deposits of $2,382,167 are now of $27,618,301.28; loans of all kinds amounted to $3,290,551, they are now of $29,635,999.44; assets of $4,467,812 are to-day $36,596,248.42.

The pride we feel in having obtained this result, which was our aim, is a very legitimate one, as we have justified your confidence in us and given to our city and to our Province an institution in a position to help their development, and whose beneficial influence is felt wherever we are established. We have brought back the bank to follow the intention of its founders, i.e., to help the small trade and commerce and agriculture. It has been said that banks, in opening branches and agencies in country places, were draining capital to use it specially in the cities. This is a serious error, so far as it concerns our bank; reasonable demands for loans to farmers are well received even with promptness by our managers, who have instructions to favor them, and you would not find, in all the province, five farmers who would have a reasonable right to complain of having had a refusal for any advance in relation to their farms, as increase of their live stock, seeds or other needs a farmer has in the working of a farm.

As an intermediary to the farmers, our economists and our rulers would find in the banks, as constituted, the best and most efficient organization.

Although we have not the intention to analyse the statement of this year you will allow us to mention the item of deposits, which, at $27,618,301.28, shows an increase of $5,408,338.43, i.e., near 25% over last year, which allowed us to give efficacious help to trade and commerce and agriculture and to contribute, during the year, up to $3,300,000 as war loans to the Government.

Our Paris branch has slightly increased its deposits, notwithstanding the patriotic subscriptions of our depositors to the French loans, which leads us to believe in great probabilities of increase after the war. That branch has given us satisfaction for a number of years, it will be more so when peace comes.

The other items of the statement show an enviable position and loans well divided. The item Bank Premises and Fixtures has been increased by $122,000 from last year. This is due to the purchase of properties and erection of premises at Chicoutimi, Mont Joli, New Carlisle, Cap. St. Ignace, Grand'Mere, Hull and Belvedere, purchases and constructions which we have done in the interest of the bank.

During the year 5 branches and 23 sub-agencies have been opened, which, after deducting 8 sub-agencies which have been closed, leaves us with 81 branches and 155 sub-agencies.

$500 was paid into the Pension Fund of our employees. It may seem rather high, but we believed ourselves justified in doing this in their favor. This year we have attained an amount of reserve equal to our capital; this enviable position has been reached with their help, and this Pension Fund having been constituted with the assent of the shareholders, our duty, as well as our interest, was to sustain it in the same manner as other banks. This year lent itself to such an effort on our part. Though La Banque Nationale is one of the oldest banks in Canada, it has been one of the last to have such a foundation in operation. By this contribution we have placed this fund on a good basis and, with the ordinary annual contributions, it will be well maintained, for the greatest benefit of the bank and its employees.

Last year we told you that as soon as our reserve would be equal to our capital we would increase the dividend; we will do that on the first of August next, in paying it on the basis of 9% a year.

All over the Province prosperity has prevailed; we have had our good share, but we sincerely think that we should prepare ourselves for a considerable depression, and this before long. Prudence is necessary at all times, but in the time of war it should be more than ever the order of the day. We have no intention to prophesy or make political economy in this statement, but we feel that it is abnormal to see Canada in plenty when Europe is suffering hunger and all kinds of hardships. As what is abnormal cannot last, let us be on our guard and prepare ourselves for the future. Let our people, who economize very little, reflect and curtail their unnecessary expenses, their extravagancy in their manner of living, which we see all around us. The most authorized members of the Canadian Bankers' Association, supported by the Minister of Finance, have counselled the banks to be prudent, to curtail credit and to engage themselves, the least possible, in new enterprises. The banks understand the necessity of prudence; we also know that, before the end of the war, the government will want the help of the banks; we will have to do our duty and give that help to the extent of our power.

Besides the war tax of $20,000 on our circulation we have, once more this year, subscribed $7,500 to the Patriotic Fund, a meritorious organization deserving the support of the citizens and the institutions.

We hope, when we next come before you, to be in a time of peace, a victorious peace acquired by the armies of civilization and humanity.

The ordinary inspection of all our offices has been made with care, and we owe thanks to our staff for the zeal and intelligence with which they did their duty.

R. AUDETTE, President.

Quebec, June 13th, 1917. N. LAVOIE, General Manager.

General Statement—April 30th, 1917

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 3,591,956.00
Deposits payable after notice	$19,976,389.86	
Deposits payable on demand	6,403,798.46	
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada, payable after notice	1,238,112.96	
		27,618,301.28
Unclaimed dividends	744.55	
Dividend payable 1st May	40,000.00	
		40,744.55
Balances due to banks and banking correspondents in foreign countries	3,149.09	
Bills payable	1,200,000.00	
Acceptances under letters of credit	30,965.00	
Other Liabilities	51,166.67	
		1,285,280.76
Total Liabilities to the public		$32,536,282.59
Capital paid-up	2,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	2,000,000.00	
Profit and Loss account	59,965.83	
		4,059,965.83
		$36,596,248.42

ASSETS.

Current coin	$ 240,865.94	
Dominion notes	1,913,779.75	
Deposit in the central gold reserves	1,200,000.00	
		$ 3,354,645.69
Notes of other banks	428,075.00	
Cheques on other banks	1,200,148.28	
Balances due by other banks in Canada	653.93	
Balances due by banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	59,355.96	
Balances due by banks and banking correspondents in foreign countries	588,662.06	
		2,276,895.33
Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure bank note circulation	100,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	1,800,000.00	
Canadian municipal, British and other public securities	2,849,997.00	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	1,049,060.74	
Call loans on bonds, debentures and stocks	2,446,783.58	
		8,245,841.32
Total Assets immediately available		$13,877,382.34
Current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest, $55,000.00)	20,683,320.33	
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	250,000.00	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	23,612.62	
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit	30,965.00	
Real estate (other than Bank premises)	275,040.69	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	227,219.48	
		21,490,158.12
Bank premises and fixtures	1,137,847.24	
Other Assets	90,860.72	
		1,228,707.96
		$36,596,248.42

N. LAVOIE, General Manager.
R. AUDETTE, President.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LA BANQUE NATIONALE:

In accordance with sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, and as Auditor for La Banque Nationale, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have compared the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers kept at the Head Office of La Banque Nationale and with the certified returns from the different branches to the 30th of April, 1917; I have checked the cash and verified the securities and other valuables at the Head Office and at three of the principal branches of the Bank; and, after having obtained all the necessary informations and explanations,

I certify that, in my opinion, this balance sheet represents a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs up to the 30th of April, 1917.

I have, in addition to the above mentioned, during the current year, checked and verified the cash and securities at different branches and Head Office of the Bank and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

I may also mention that the different officials of the Bank have given me, to my satisfaction, all the required informations concerning the Bank's affairs and transactions which have come under my notice, and I consider them within the power of the Bank

OCT. BELANGER, L.I.A.,
Auditor.

Quebec, May 21st, 1917.

Moved by Mr. Rodolphe Audette, seconded by Mr. J. B. Laliberte: That the report of Directors and the statements now read be adopted, printed and published for distribution among the shareholders.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Charles Grenier, N.P., seconded by Mr. N. Arthur Drolet: That, taking into consideration the considerable increase of the affairs of the Bank, the responsibility derived therefrom, as well as the prosperity of the institution, it be resolved that the remuneration of the Board of Directors, of eight thousand dollars ($8,000), since 1909, be in future of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per year—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Zotique Turgeon, seconded by Mr. J. A. Mailloux: That Mr. Octave Belanger, accountant duly qualified as per Section 56 of the Bank Act, be appointed auditor of the Bank for the year 1917-18.—Adopted.

The President left the chair and Mr. A. S. Garneau being called thereto, it was moved by Revd. Tancrede J. Paquet, seconded by Mr. Zotique Turgeon, that thanks be tendered to the President and Directors for the services they have rendered to the shareholders during the past year.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. J. F. Dumontier, seconded by Mr. Thomas Breen: That the thanks of this meeting are due and tendered to Mr. Rodolphe Audette for his services in the chair and also to the scrutineers and secretary for the fulfilment of their respective duties.

This motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

R. AUDETTE, President.
P. LAFRANCE, Secretary.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3.

in a considerable increase in the company's tourist business.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings for the week ending June 7, were $2,927,000, which compares with $2,674,000 for the corresponding week in 1916, an increase of $253,000, or 9.4 per cent. The earnings were substantially below the totals for any of the four weeks of last month, as will be noted from the following comparative figures:

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
May 7	$3,065,000	$2,763,000	$302,000	10.9
May 14	3,123,000	2,592,000	531,000	20.5
May 21	3,074,000	2,160,000	464,000	17.7
May 31	4,806,000	4,222,000	584,000	13.8
	$14,068,000	12,187,000	1,881,000	15.5
June 7	$2,927,000	$2,674,000	$253,000	9.4

On the second reading of the Bill to facilitate financial arrangements between the government of the United Kingdom and the C.P.R., the Minister of Finance explained that, although the measure had been proposed for the purpose of allowing the company to make a flotation in the United States, and this arrangement had been dropped in view of the new financial negotiations between the States and the Allies, it was still considered advisable to have the legislation passed in order that any necessary steps might be taken in the future with the least possible delay. It was explained further that the technical necessity of the legislation was to cover the point that the company had not the right to issue bonds for the purpose referred to—to deliver to the Imperial Government in exchange for sterling securities which could be disposed of in this country—although it had the right to make issues for its own railway purposes.

The only transaction in Canadian Pacific on the Canadian exchanges during the past week was at 162½. This indicated an improvement of about 2 points over the previous week.

In connection with the application of Canadian Railways for increased freight rates the argument that it would mean $18,500,000 in earnings to the Canadian Pacific is of interest to the shareholders of that company. Such an increase would, of course, materially affect profits. However, it should also be considered that in relation to the general situation this increase does not begin to cover the higher cost of operation which has occurred since the outbreak of the war in which fuel, labor, rolling stock, etc., have played such an important part.

GRAND TRUNK.

For the week ending June 7, the gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway system amounted to $1,333,194 as compared with $1,107,091 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $226,103 or 20.5 per cent., which compares with a gain for the first week in May of 10.1 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
May 7	$1,135,091	$1,030,768	$104,323	10.1
May 14	1,356,646	1,076,436	280,210	26.1
May 21	1,425,634	1,088,659	336,975	31.2
May 31	1,939,312	1,482,053	457,259	30.8
	$5,856,683	$4,677,916	1,178,767	25.2
June 7	$1,333,194	$1,107,091	$226,103	20.5

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway reports gross earnings for the week ending May 21, amounting to £23,633 as compared with £18,920 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of £4,713. From January 1 to May 21, the aggregate gross earnings were £376,631 compared with £372,601, an increase of £4,030.

The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States has decided in regard to the Grand Trunk Railway's cancellation of joint rates with the Northwestern Steamships Company on traffic to Great Lakes ports, that Canadian railroads cannot be required to maintain joint arrangements with domestic carriers for the transportation of traffic from and to points in the United States. In other words the authority of the commission cannot be invoked to create a through route through Canada and to prescribe joint rates for application thereto if the Canadian lines refuse to enter into such arrangements. The jurisdiction of the American body does not extend to railways or steamship lines located, owned and operated entirely in an adjacent country.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

For the first week in June the gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway amounted to $908,700 compared with $629,700 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $279,000, or 44.3 per cent., which compares favorably with a gain shown in the first week of May of 8.5 per cent. Following are comparative figures since the beginning of May:

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
May 7	$ 734,500	$ 677,400	$ 57,100	8.5
May 14	882,000	748,300	133,700	18.0
May 21	860,400	693,100	167,300	24.2
May 31	1,307,800	970,100	337,700	34.8
	$3,784,700	$3,088,900	$695,800	22.6
June 7	$ 908,700	$ 629,700	$279,000	44.3

From July 1, to date, the gross earnings amounted to $38,104,800 compared with $30,677,500 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $7,427,300.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Little Change in the Situation, But Canadian Securities Inclined to be Weaker.

There has been little change during the week in the investment situation as affecting electric railway and public utility securities. In the American group there has been a steady tone, with a slight improvement in some sections, while in Canada, and particularly with the tramways stocks, there has been further weakness. In the United States there is evidence that the Government proposes to take a sensible attitude as regards taxation of profits, and this has had a steadying effect, even though there is reason for some apprehension as to the attitude of the public towards utility companies. In Canada, where this feeling has been in evidence for some time, there is certainly no improvement as to the public attitude, and under such conditions the hope of increasing revenue to counterbalance the ever-increasing cost of production and operation is not bright. In Winnipeg there is a fight on for higher gas rates to counterbalance increased cost of coal and labor, and the public attitude does not appear to be at all favorable. At Vancouver labor difficulties have led to an open break. In other cities also the labor problem is a trying one.

At Guelph there is the interesting case of the Radial line, municipally-owned, threatening to break a contract for freighting because it is alleged the price is not profitable. Zest is added to the contest because the contact referred to is with the Ontario Government, and the Railway Commission is headed by J. W. Lyon, of Hydro fame. It is then a case of the franchise breaking government trying to enforce its own agreement with a publicly-owned utility represented by a leading spirit of that faction, which has already influenced it to break contracts with private interests.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

Directors of the Duluth-Superior company at a recent meeting expressed themselves as well satisfied with the situation as regards both operations and finances of the company. Earnings have been running at the rate of about 8 per cent. However, it is not expected that this showing will be continued owing to the fact that certain operating expenses are now showing a considerable increase. For the year the returns will be around 7 per cent. and the prediction is confidently made that the stock will be on a dividend basis this fall. As regards relations with the municipal authorities the situation is not regarded as at all serious and it is expected that it will shortly right itself. The agitation against the company appears to be largely the result of efforts of civic authorities to make capital with the public and, even if it is decided to make a new arrangement on the question of the two-fare rate outside the main zone, the difference in receipts would be no more than a trifling factor in relation to earnings.

There has been no trading in the company's securities this week. Late quotations were 47 asked against 43 bid and compared with last sales at 45.

The gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company for the week ending June 7, were $28,661 compared with $24,296 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $4,365 or 18.0 per cent. For the year to date the earnings amounted to $660,925 against $559,077, an increase of $101,847 or 18.2 per cent.

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Tired holders have evidently been jettisoning their Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power common, as the stock touched a low of 19½ this week, although it rallied half a point to 20, later. Further delay in the consummation of the purchase of the Quebec & Saguenay has discouraged holders, who have had repeated disappointments in this connection.

BRAZILIAN.

Brazilian Traction eased off again this week slightly, touching as low as 38. There does not appear to have been any change in the situation as regards exchange and external relations, but operating expenses are on a high level with prospects of going higher rather than reacting.

Altogether the company's future possibilities are regarded as favorable. The company has splendid physical assets, a good operating outlook and splendid management. The price has been readjusted to a low level to meet conditions created by the war and after peace is declared there should be improvement. About the only apprehensive feature would appear to be the possibility that there may be political upheavals, but there is no indication of such as a probability from the present outlook.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

Winnipeg Electric sold this week at 45, showing a decline of 4 points from the last and being 3½ points below the previous low mark. The company is asking for an increase in rates for gas of 30 cents per thousand feet and an inquiry is being made into the matter. The company advances the argument of higher cost of coal and higher wages as directly bearing upon the situation. No decision has been given.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

Further improvement in the market for Illinois Traction has been indicated this week with sales at 86 compared with a low point during May of 83.

LIGHT AND POWER

HALIFAX POWER.

The Halifax Power Company is preparing for the campaign it will have to wage if it is to place itself in a position to sign a contract with the City of Halifax for lighting. Rod McColl, the promoter of the company, has addressed two public meetings, in which he sets forth its aims and purposes. The Legislature enacted a bill under which the City of Halifax may give the Halifax Power Company $400,000 of its bonds when the company shall have developed its first unit and place itself in a position to supply 6,000,000 kilawat hours annually, if a majority of the citizens approve.

The city at present consumes 400,000,000 kilowat hours. The company would sign a contract to supply the municipality with 50 per cent. more light to the city at a figure not higher than the present contract. In return for the $400,000 of city bonds the company would give the City of Halifax 51 per cent. of its common stock, but retaining the preferred stock, and also would give the city a mortgage on the entire undertaking of the company.

Before any of this can be accomplished, however, a plebiscite of the ratepayers of Halifax must be taken. Thirty per cent. of these must poll their votes, and 60 per cent. of the vote polled must be in favor of the company's proposals. It is for this plebiscite that the company is now getting ready.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER.

The ratepayers of the town of Granby have ratified the contract entered into by the council with the Southern Canada Power Company, for lighting the town for a period of ten years. The company has been granted an exclusive franchise for the sale of light and power in the city for a period of ten years. Granby is one of the most progressive towns in the Eastern Townships, several large manufacturing establishments being located there. The town has a population of 6,000. The Southern Canada Power Company is gradually encircling the Eastern Townships and bids fair to become an important factor in the industrial life of the province.

THE FINANCIAL POST has been informed by one who should know that for the fiscal year ending September 30th, the earnings of the Southern Canada Power Company will show a surplus of approximately $60,000. This will compare with a surplus of $20,505 for the previous fiscal year. The earnings of the Brome Lake Electric Company, the Richmond County Electric, the Cowansville Electric, and the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company, which have been acquired since the last end of the last fiscal year, will be included in the Southern Canada's financial statement for the current fiscal year.

WEST INDIA ELECTRIC.

The earnings of the West India Electric Company for the month of May show a satisfactory increase over those of the corresponding month of the previous year. The enforcement of the conscription act passed in Jamaica, is causing the company some inconvenience, inasmuch as its conductors and motormen are all picked men and practically all eligible for service in the army. "We will have to be satisfied with some of the older men," said James Hutchinson, the president, to THE FINANCIAL POST, "but we must make the best of it." The acreage in sugar cane has been considerably increased of late, and with the introduction of the central factory system, a new era of prosperity seems in store for Jamaica. This activity cannot fail to be reflected in Kingston, the capital, where the properties of the West India Company are located. There has been no activity in the securities of the company for a long time, the first sale in many months having been made at 77 a few weeks ago, on the Montreal Exchange.

OTHER STOCKS

Some Improvement in Spots But Market Continues Generally Dull and Heavy.

Although there were a couple of bright spots in the trading during the latter part of the week, the Canadian stock exchange continued generally dull and heavy throughout with a continuance of that narrowness which has been in evidence for some time. New York showed a tendency to respond to such influences as the better outlook for the Liberty Loan, the abdication of the King of Greece and the general military situation, but there was little attention paid in either Toronto or Montreal. There would appear to be too many factors for uncertainty to permit of the trading spirit being aroused from that sombre state in which it has been for some time and professional opinion is that it will take some development of wide import to bring about any broad selling or buying movement. Securities seem to be well held and the public does not appear to be a strong factor in the situation, the result being that any evidence of an effort to either buy or sell is noted in a response which as seen in several

Continued on page 5.

REIN DRIVE TRACTORS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1917, incorporating Harry Monroe Tandy, advertising broker, John Wesley Fletcher Kerr, barrister-at-law, William Archibald MacFarlane, student-at-law, Fred Seniscal, bookkeeper and Eileen Lynn, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at the City of Toronto, by Canadian Rein Drive Tractors, Limited, and the patent rights, trade-marks and all or any of the assets and liabilities of that company; (b) To buy, sell, trade in and carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tractors, motors, engines, carriages, machinery and agricultural implements of all kinds and of all materials, substances, appliances and things required for or incidental to the manufacture, preparation, adaptation, use or working thereof, or the packing, storage or disposition thereof; (c) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, rights or privileges which may be necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of the company; (d) To construct, maintain and operate on the property of the company all works and tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, on lands owned or controlled by the company, bridges, reservoirs, flumes, dams and any other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects; (e) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire and lease all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, tugs and barges and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of this company; (f) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and force, and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise, power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted; provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf; (g) To apply for and acquire on any terms, letters patent of invention, patent rights, processes, concessions, licenses, trade marks, copyrights or any other privileges or protections of a like nature for or connected with any matter, article or subject of manufacture or convenient for the business of the company and to turn the same to account by manufacturing or working the same or granting licenses in respect thereof or otherwise; (h) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company, or possessed of property suitable and proper for the purposes of the company; (i) To issue paid up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or othre securities of any other company doing a business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of the company; (j) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business which this company is empowered to carry on or engage in, and to acquire, hold, pledge or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (k) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (l) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons with whom the company may have business relations; (m) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (n) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which they may have purchased or taken over, either in whole or in part, the property assets or liabilities of this company; (o) To amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar to those herein enumerated; (p) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (q) To enter into any arrangement with any government, authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any government or authority any rights, privileges or concessions which it may be desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (r) To make donations and subscriptions to any object likely to promote the interests of the company and to create and contribute to pension and other funds and schemes for the benefit of persons employed by the company, or the wives, widows, children or dependents of any such persons, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any charitable or public object; (s) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its property or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Rein Drive Tractors, Limited," with a capital stock of five million dollars, divided into 50,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 25th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

...nces recently has a marked effect ...n price. Then too there is no ...ge of attitude on the part of ...financial institutions controlling ...call money situation and the out... would appear to be that for some ...to come the demands for money ...Canada in other directions will be ...as to lead to the discouragement ...speculation on the part of the pub... Duration of the war, future taxa...n, industrial readjustments, capi... supply and many other problems ...so complex in their character ...t a watching and waiting attitude ...not at all surprising.

AMES, HOLDEN, McCREADY.

The first sale of Ames, Holden com...on since the later part of April took ...ace on Thursday. The price was 17, ...hich compares with a last previous ...gure of 16. There have been no ...les of the preferred for several ...eeks.

CANADA BREAD.

There have been no sales of Canada ...read common during the past fort...ght. A somewhat better market is ...dicated by the quotations of 18 ...ked and 15 bid, against last sales at ... There has been a rise in the flour ...arket, but this should not have any ...rect immediate effect upon the com...ny's earnings.

CANADA CEMENT.

Canada Cement common has been somewhat weaker during the week, with a fair volume of trading, considering the general dullness of the market. The range has been 61¾-59¾ compared with 64-62 last week. In the late trading there was a somewhat better tone displayed. The preferred has continued steady around 92.

CANADIAN RUBBER.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber common and preferred stock to the amount of $490,000 will be the one minority item in the balance sheet of the United States Rubber Company as of December 31st last, which will shortly be made public. It is announced that United States Rubber has just completed a transaction of considerable importance in solidifying its financial structure. This is the acquisition of the minority stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. This move will enable United States Rubber to take title to the physical property and all assets of rubber goods, and will consolidate into the parent company the entire tire and mechanical goods portions of its business.

CITY DAIRY.

In reviewing the annual statement of City Dairy in this issue, THE FINANCIAL POST calls attention to the fact that there is a new item of reserve for depreciation shown in the balance sheet and that evidently there has been a split in the account designated as "other reserves" in the 1915 statement. Taking the latter item as it appeared, and comparing it with the two items of "depreciation reserve" and "special reserve" in the 1916 statement, there is indicated an increase of $24,000. It would appear, therefore, that this amount was appropriated out of earnings before they were brought down as net profits. This would in turn seem to compare with an appropriation of $18,568 in 1915 and nothing in 1914 and previous years. The fact that such appropriations were made gives rather a better complexion to the report, which only shows net profits of slightly over $18,000, or about 2.5 per cent. on the company's preferred stock. Improvement is reported in the showing for the current period, but it is to be doubted if very substantial profits will be made until there is a change in the abnormal conditions prevailing. In the meantime every effort is being made to reduce administrative and other overhead expenses which were evidently on a scale out of proportion to the class of business recently being done.

Following the appearance of the annual report there was a sale of a block of the common stock at 30, showing no change from the last price at the beginning of April. For the preferred 70 is still asked, but only about 60 bid. The market is probably about mid-way between.

DOMINION CANNERS.

The general canning crop prospects are considered remarkably good, and this fact in itself has given a fair amount of stability to canning stocks. There is a general prospect of an output well up to average proportions, with the probabilities favoring an even more optimistic outlook. The demands for the army alone will mean an enormous increase. In any event, Canada comes under the restrictions of manufacturers who are favoring home trade as against export trade, although it is an established fact that there are canneries in Canada which will not be able to get the necessary supply of cans. General conditions, however, would seem to suggest that the worst is passed as far as the tin plate shortage goes, and, while there may yet be a scarcity of cans to handle the possibly large Canadian crop, this shortage is not now likely to be of as serious a nature as was feared some months ago. There will be cans available to pack at least a fair average of former outputs. This improved outlook was reflected in somewhat more active trading in the stock of the Dominion Canners during the last few days, although even then the bidding was not very spirited. There was a firmer feeling to be noted, however, around 23½, which is somewhat of an advance over the general average for the past month. There was no activity noted in the preferred, the last sale being at 75.

LYALL CONSTRUCTION.

THE FINANCIAL POST hears, on good authority, that one of the distribution probabilities of the near future is a dividend on the common stock of the P. Lyall & Sons' Construction Company. The distribution will, THE POST understands, be at least 6 per cent., and may be as high as 8 per cent. The company's earnings the past few months have reached a very high figure, as the magnificent new plant has been tuned up to a high point of efficiency. The financial statement of the company for the year ending March 31st only included results for a few of the very profitable months, as the company's manufacturing difficulties, due to a change in the Imperial Munition Board's requirements, have only recently been overcome, and consequently the real earning capacity of the company was not disclosed. Even under the conditions that existed, the company's profits were close to a million dollars. The announcement made elsewhere in THE POST of the acquisition of an interest in a new shipbuilding venture of Vancouver by the Lyall Company will be interesting news to the shareholders. THE POST is informed that this does not mean the investment of a single dollar by the company, but the organization of the company, which is peculiarly adapted to the new venture, will be utilized to the advantage of the shareholders of the Lyall Company as well as to the shipbuilding company. There has been no trading in the securities of the company recently. The closing price last week was 73.

MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE.

Fifty shares of Montreal Loan and Mortgage stock changed hands at 162½ a few days ago. This compares with 165 for the last previous sale early in the year.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM.

Regarding recent rumors to the effect that the directors of the International Petroleum Company were considering the declaration of a dividend, J. W. Smallwood, in the New York Financial World, states that no authoritative information is available on this question. He says that a feature which it might be well to consider is the possibility of a stock distribution. The company now has outstanding

Continued on page 6.

REVIEW OF MARKET FOR MINING SHARES

Name.	Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Week ending June 14 High	Low	Sales	Close June 14 Asked	Bid
COBALT STOCKS—							
Adanac	$ 2,500,000	$2,250,000	.15	.15	800	.20	...
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	.03½	.03½	2,500	.03½	.03
Beaver Cons.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.33½	.31	31,000	.32	.30¾
Buffalo Mines	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.25	1.25	25	1.40	1.00
Cham.-Ferland	2,500,000	2,312,850	.11	.10	9,800	.11¼	.10¾
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	4.40	4.00	650	4.50	...
Crown Reserve	2,000,000	1,999,957	.27	.23	5,000	.29	.27
Foster	1,000,000	915,588	...	...	....	...	...
Gifford	250,000	....	.03⅝	.03¼	7,150	.04	.03⅝
Great Northern	1,500,000	1,500,000	.09	.08	8,100	.08½	.08
Hargraves	2,500,000	2,500,000	.12¼	.11½	10,900	.12	.11½
Hudson Bay	25,000	7,761	...	...	......	4.00	...
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.55	4.55	150	4.70	4.40
La Rose	7,500,000	7,493,135	.45	.40	2,500	.42	.38
McKin.-Dar.-Sav.	2,000,000	2,247,692	.51	.51	500	.51½	.50
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	7.65	7.25	845	7.60	7.50
Ophir	685,000	....	.06⅝	.05	11,000	.07	.05½
Peterson Lake	3,000,000	2,401,820	.09½	.09	3,500	.09½	.08¾
Right of Way	2,000,000	1,685,500	...	...	......	.06	.05
Seneca-Superior	500,000	478,884	...	...	......	.02½	.02
Temiskaming	2,500,000	2,500,000	.39¼	.35½	29,550	.39½	.39
Trethewey	2,000,000	1,000,000	.12	.12	1,000	.12½	.11¼
Wettlaufer	1,500,000	1,416,590	...	...	......	.05½	.05
PORCUPINE STOCKS—							
Apex	2,000,000	1,300,000	.04¾	.04	34,500	.04½	.04⅛
Dome Cong.	2,500,000	1,250,000	...	...	....	...	...
Dome Extension	3,000,000	2,200,000	.14	.13¼	8,200	.14¾	.13½
Dome Lake	2,000,000	1,227,017	.15	.15	3,760	.15	...
Dome Mines	5,000,000	4,000,000	10.35	9.95	2,890	10.45	10.05
Foley-O'Brien	3,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	....	...	...
Hollinger	3,000,000	3,000,000	3.90	3.45	6,999	3.60	3.55
Jupiter	2,000,000	1,867,786	...	...	....	...	...
McIntyre	3,000,000	2,999,995	1.43	1.30	37,662	1.39	1.38
McIntyre Extension	2,500,000	2,000,000	...	...	......	...	...
Porcupine Crown	2,000,000	2,000,000	.55½	.50	7,000	.56	.58
Porcupine Imperial	2,000,000	1,409,200	.02½	.01½	9,500	.02½	.02
Vipond	1,500,000	900,000	.36¾	.33	59,400	.34	.33¼
Preston E. Dome	3,000,000	2,000,000	.03¾	.03	4,000	.04	.03½
Schumacher	2,000,000	....	.48	.46	1,000	.48	.47
Teck-Hughes	2,000,000	2,000,000	.56	.55	3,200	.55	.50
West Dome Con.	3,000,000	2,000,100	.19	.17½	21,400	.18	.17½
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Con. Min. & Smelt.	10,000,000	8,427,500	.27	.25	1,276	.26½	.25¾

Stock Movements of the Week

This table records securities active on the Stock Exchanges.

Week ending June 14:

	Ask.	Bid.	High	Low	Last	Sale	Range 1917 to June 7 High	Low
Banks—								
Commerce	187	183½	186	185	185	139	188	183
Dominion	205	...	206	204¾	204¾	20	212⅛	205½
Hamilton	191	188	189	189	189	5	192	189
Imperial	193	...	192¾	190	191	54	200½	193½
Merchants	170	...	170	169	169	16	170	167½
Molsons	184	...	184	182¾	182¾	65	186	179½
Nova Scotia	...	...	255½	255	255½	12	257½	253
Royal	213	...	212½	211½	211½	25	214	211
Standard	206	...	206	206	206	5	215	207
Union	140¼	138	140	140	140	28	141	136
Transportation—								
Braz. Traction	38⅜	38¼	39	38	38¼	1,049	47¾	37
Can. Steam., com.	39	38¾	38⅞	36	38¾	1,497	40½	29¾
Do., pref.	80¾	80½	80½	76¼	80½	2,419	93¾	79½
Can. Pacific	162	161	162½	162½	162½	10	166½	149½
Detroit United	110	108½	109	108½	108⅞	231	128	109¼
Civic Ins. Pro.	76	75⅞	76½	75½	76½	1,975	82¾	76
Ill. Traction, pr.	...	86	86	85½	85½	10	89	83
Que. Ry., L., H.	22	20	20⅛	19½	20	643	35½	20
Toronto Ry.	80	79	80	79	79	105	90½	76
Winnipeg Elec.	48	...	45	45	45	5	81	48
Telegraph, Light and Power—								
Bell Telephone	141	...	140	139⅞	140	71	150	140
Consumers Gas	153	152¾	152¾	152½	152¾	138	165½	152½
Mackay, com.	83	82¾	83½	82	82½	150	90	81¾
Do., pref.	64½	64	64½	64	64	30	68	64½
Shaw. W. & P.	121½	...	122	120¼	121	220	130½	121
Industrials—								
Ames, Holden, com.	17	...	17	17	17	15	23¾	16
F. N. Burt, pref.	90	88	90	90	90	26	93½	89
Can. Cement, com.	61¾	61½	63½	59¾	61½	1,898	69⅞	56
Do., pref.	93¼	92	92½	92	92	52	95¾	90
Can. Car, com.	31	29	32¼	28	31	742	46½	25¼
Do., pref.	...	69	69	68	69	180	89	59
Can. Cottons, com.	...	54	54	54	54	15	56	51
Do., pref.	81	80	80	79½	80	25	82	76½
Can. Loco., com.	59½	57	59	57	57	85	64	52½
Can. Gen. El., com.	108	107	107¾	106⅝	107	137	115½	106½
City Dairy, com.	...	30	30	30	30	25	30	30
Dom. Canners, com.	24½	23½	23½	23¼	23½	40	26	19
Dom. Iron, pref.	90½	...	90¼	90	90	40	95	89
Dom. Steel Corp.	62½	62¼	63¼	60¼	62⅛	7,514	71¼	52¾
Dom. Textile, com.	88	86	87	87	87	8	89	76½
Do., pref.	...	102½	102½	102½	102½	6	105	100
Lake of Woods	...	...	130	125	125	75	130	124
Lyall Cons.	73	70	73	73	73	45	80	64
Laurentide	176	174⅞	177	175	177	67	195	176
A. Macdonald, com.	...	11	11	11	11	75	15½	8
Maple Leaf, com.	105	102½	103	102	102⅛	155	115	90
Do., pref.	94½	94	94½	94½	94½	13	103	92
Mon. Cottons, com.	...	49	49	49	49	8	58½	50
N.S. Steel, com.	102¾	102¼	103	92	102½	3,380	128	88
Ogilvie Flour, com.	144	142	143	141	143	170	145	137
Do., pref.	...	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	15	115	110¼
Pac. Burt, pref.	...	81	82	82	82	20	81	80
Penmans, com.	73	71½	71¾	71½	71½	247	73½	69
Price Bros.	...	115	115	115	115	50	120	115
Riordon Pulp, com.	123	120	124	121	123	260	127	106
Wm. A. Rogers, pr.	...	90	90	90	90	5	92	90
Russell Motor, pr.	110	108	110	110	110	25	122	100
Sh. Wheat, com.	130	...	130	130	130	75	137½	130
Span. R. Pulp, com.	16	14½	15½	14	15½	335	19	13
Steel of Can., com.	59¼	59	61¼	58	59	3,339	71½	52
Do., pref.	92	91½	91½	91	91½	365	100½	90
Tooke Bros., pref.	...	72	72	72	72	10	79	72¼
Wayagamack	70	66½	68	67¼	68	72	95	67

National Trust Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the three months ending June 30th, at the rate of

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

has been declared upon the capital stock of the Company, and that same will be payable on and after July 3rd, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. E. RUNDLE, General Manager.

Toronto, June 6th, 1917.

Albert E. Dyment & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

Stock Brokers

402 Dominion Bank Building

TORONTO

War Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD

John Stark & Co.

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange

504-505 Royal Bank Building

TORONTO

THE BIG 4 RANCH, LIMITED.

...UBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Re...ised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have ...een issued under the Seal of the Secretary ...f State of Canada, bearing date the 11th ...y of May, 1917, incorporating John Henry ...ussell and Thomas Fussell, contractors; ...nne Zellit McKerrigan, accountant, Samuel ...lisey, live stock and grain commission ...erchant, and Stanley Kitson Hisey, ...holesale produce merchant, all of the City ...f Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for ...e following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry ...n the business of ranching; to purchase ...d otherwise acquire, breed, raise, improve, ...ll and deal in live stock of every kind and ...e stock products; to carry on by whole...le or otherwise the business of producers, ...rchasers, shippers of and dealers in agri...ltural products, including prepared pro...cts, live stock and farm supplies; (b) To ...rchase, lease, take in exchange, hire or ...therwise acquire any real or personal pro...rty or any rights or privileges which the ...mpany may think necessary or conveni...t for the purposes of its business or cap...ble of being profitably dealt with in con...ection with any of its property or rights ...r the time being; (c) To apply for, pur...ase or otherwise acquire, any grants, ...censes, leases, concessions and the like, ...hich may seem calculated directly or in...rectly to benefit the company and to pay ...r the same in cash, shares or other securi...s of the company or otherwise, and to ...e, exercise, develop or grant licenses in ...spect of, or otherwise turn to account, ...ants, licenses, leases, concessions and the ...e so required; (d) To purchase, lease or ...therwise acquire and to hold, exercise and ...joy in its own name, all or any of the ...operty, franchises, good-will, rights, ...owers and privileges held or enjoyed by ...ny person or firm or any company or com...anies, and to pay for such property, fran...hises, good-will, rights, powers and privi...ges, wholly or partly in shares of the ...mpany, wholly or partly paid-up and to ...dertake the liabilities of any such per...n, firm or company; (e) To enter into ...rtnership or into any arrangement for ...aring of profits, union of interest, co...eration, joint adventure, reciprocal con...ssion or otherwise, with any person or ...mpany carrying on or engaged in or about ...carry on or engage in any business or ...ansaction which the company is author...ed to carry on or engage in, or any busi...ss or transaction capable of being con...cted so as directly or indirectly to bene... the company; and to lend money to, guar...tee the contracts of, or otherwise assist ...y such person or company and to take or ...therwise acquire shares and securities of ...y such company, and to sell, hold, re...ue, with or without guarantee, or other...se deal with the same; (f) To enter into ...y arrangement with any government or ...thorities, supreme, municipal, local or ...therwise, that may seem conducive to the ...mpany's objects or any of them, and to ...tain from any such government or ...thority any rights, privileges, concessions ...r franchises which the company may think ...t desirable to obtain, and to carry out, ex...rcise, comply with or surrender any such ...rangements, rights, privileges, concessions ...d franchises; (g) To construct, improve, ...aintain, work or manage any roads, ways, ...ildings and other works and conveni...ces which may seem calculated directly or ...directly to advance the company's inter...sts and to contribute to, subsidize or other...ise assist or take part in the construction, ...provement, maintenance, working man...gement, carrying out or conduct thereof; ...h) To sell, improve, manage, develop, ex...hange, lease, dispose of, turn to account ...r otherwise deal with all or any part of ...e property and rights of the company; ...i) To sell, let or hire or otherwise deal ...ith or dispose of the undertaking and ...ssets of the company or any part thereof ...r such consideration as the company ...ay think fit and in particular for the ...ares, debentures, debenture stock or ...her securities of any other company; (j) ...o remunerate any person or corporation ...r services rendered to the company or in ...about the incorporation or organization ...the company in such a manner as the ...mpany may deem expedient, and more ...rticularly by the issue and allotment of ...e shares, bonds or other securities of the ...mpany, wholly or partly paid-up; (k) To ...aw, make, accept, endorse, execute and ...ue promissory notes, bills of exchange, ...rrants and other negotiable or transfer...ble instruments; (l) To adopt such means ...making known the products of the com...ny as may seem expedient, and in par...cular by advertising in the press, by cir...lars, by purchase and exhibition of works ...art or interest, by publication of books ...d periodicals and by granting prizes, re...ards and donations; (m) To pay out of ...e funds of the company all expenses of or ...cidental to the formation, registration ...d advertising of the company, or in or ...out the promotion of this company or the ...nduct of its business; (n) To carry on ...y other business capable of being con...niently carried on in connection with its ...siness or calculated directly or indirectly ...enhance the value of or render profitable ...y of the company's property or rights; ...) To do all other things incidental or ...nducive to the attainment of any one or ...ore of the above objects. The operations ...the company to be carried on through...t the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere ...the name of "The Big 4 Ranch, Limited," ...ith a capital stock of sixty thousand dol...rs, divided into 600 shares of one hundred ...llars each, and the chief place of busi...ss of the said company to be at the City ...Toronto in the Province of Ontario.

...ated at the office of the Secretary of ...ate of Canada, this 14th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

SASKATCHEWAN EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of May, 1917, incorporating William Ridout Wadsworth, barrister-at-law, Irene Rouse, Ethel May Andrews and Beryl Walton Edmunds, stenographers, and Irene Olga Allan, bookkeeper, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To search for, prospect, examine and explore lands and grounds in Canada supposed to contain coal, precious metals, petroleum, marl, clay and other minerals, and to search for and obtain information regarding mines, mining districts, claims and localities; (b) To acquire by purchase, lease, surrender, hire, pre-emption, gift, exchange or by location or shares or otherwise, and own and hold under any legal title, coal, petroleum and mineral lands or lands assumed or reported to cover or contain deposits of coal, precious metals, marl, clay or other minerals, or petroleum or like deposits, mining lands, properties, mining locations or claims, surface rights, rights of way, water rights and privileges and the right to explore, prospect, develop or operate same in the Dominion of Canada, and to let or sublet any property of the company for mining or other purposes; (c) To mine and extract coal and produce petroleum and all minerals in the Dominion of Canada and generally to carry on the trade or business of miners, colliery proprietors, oil producers and refiners, miners and engineers in all their branches, and also the trade or business of carriers by water or coal, minerals and other freight from, to and within Canada; (d) To search for, get, work, quarry, raise, make merchantable, produce, mill, smelt, reduce, purchase and sell, coal, coke, lignite, sandstone, fire-clay, iron, gold, silver, copper, asbestos and other minerals and to develop coal and mineral lands held by the company; to make fire bricks and manufacture gas and other products from coal and the products of the mines of the company, and to manufacture timber, saw logs, sawn lumber and lumber of all kinds upon any lands acquired or owned by the company; (e) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interst, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to guarantee the bonds or contracts or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this company or for any other purposes which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (g) To purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar altogether or in part to those of this company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly to benefit this company; (h) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, stock or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (i) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (j) To engage in any business or transaction within the company's objects, in partnership or otherwise, in connection with any person or company; (k) Generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid or any of them.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Saskatchewan Exploration & Development Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 25th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

BRITISH AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1917, incorporating Gordon Edward Kellar, machinist; Edward John Swift, accountant; Rubert Kenneth Grimshaw, contractor; Lillian Frances Schiltz and Lily Davis, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To acquire and carry on the business of manufacturing and selling rubber goods and supplies and generally to purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire, hold and work any lands producing rubber trees or suitable for the planting, cultivation and growth of rubber trees, and any concessions, rights, powers and privileges over such lands and to manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all kinds of goods, wares, chattels, and merchandise and generally to deal with all species of property, either movable or immovable, capable of being owned; (b) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (c) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (g) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (h) To pay for any property, rights and things required by the company or for services rendered to the company in cash, fully paid shares of the capital stock of the company or its bonds and debentures; (i) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (j) To invest the moneys not immediately required in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (k) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (l) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (m) To do all or any of the above things as contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (n) To purchase, lease or acquire and develop water or other power and to use the same and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus thereof; (o) To purchase or otherwise acquire on such terms and in such manner as the directors of the company from time to time decide, any shares of the capital stock of this company, provided that consideration therefor be paid out of the company's profits or surplus, if any, and not out of the capital of the company; (p) To pay out of the funds of the company, all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "British American Rubber Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

REPRESENTATIVES, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1917, incorporating Frank Joseph Hughes and Daniel Patrick James Kelly, barristers-at-law, James Orlando Trounce and Harry Melvin, clerks, and Violet Stewart, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To deal in goods, wares and merchandise and without in any way detracting from the generality of the foregoing, in automobile trucks, automobiles, carriages and other supplies and accessories. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Representatives, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 5

£1,151,525 common stock out of an authorized issue of £3,500,000. There have been persistent reports that the company purposed to take over the Lobitos Oil Fields, a producing company in Peru, and this would probably involve an exchange of stock, but the company would still have a substantial amount of unissued. Mr. Smallwood states that reports, from apparently reliable sources, have placed the company's total crude oil production at about 6,500 barrels per day, but within the past few weeks it has been rumored that a new well has been bought in with a considerable production and which is said to prove up a large additional producing acreage for the company. This writer is particularly impressed with the capability of the management of the concern which is the youngest member of the Standard Oil family. He refers to Mr. Teagle, who is also head of the Imperial Oil Company and a former vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as one of the most successful leaders in the Standard Oil group.

After a dull period of a fortnight sales were made this week at $13.75, as compared with a last previous figure of $13.75.

NORTH AMERICAN MAGNESITE.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the directors of the North American Magnesite Co. have decided to put the stock of the company on a 10 per cent. basis, and in pursuance of this policy will pay a half yearly dividend of 5 per cent. on July 1. Whatever other distributions are made to the shareholders this year, will be in the form of bonuses. This company after a somewhat checkered career, has at last come into its own, its earnings for the past year having enabled the directors to distribute 56 per cent. in dividends to the shareholders. The estimates of the company's earnings for the current year are even larger, and it is predicted that at least one hundred per cent. will be paid in dividends and bonuses. The company's mines are located at Calumet, in the Ottawa district, and the product is used very largely in the manufacture of munitions. In order to encourage the company to increase its output, the extra profits taxation which it will be called upon to pay this year has, the POST understands, been fixed at $6,000.

There is practically none of the company's stock on the market, but the price is nominally around 115.

UNITED CIGAR STORES.

The progress that is being made by the United Cigar Stores is reflected in the comparative figures which have just been made public. The company's customers have increased from $686,908 for the month of May, 1916, to $123,643.14 for the past month, or an increase of 42.5 per cent., while the sales have increased from $49,892 to $86,733.14, an increase of 37.8 per cent. The company is opening new stores all the time, and they all appear to be profitable.

TORONTO FURNITURE.

The Toronto Furniture Company is reported to be doing very well since its reorganization. Recently two large contracts for boxes were closed, in addition to those already in hand. The company has also been entrusted with the execution of an expensive order for camp beds, and is now in the market looking for raw material. These orders ensure the company being kept running to full capacity for several months. The only fly in the ointment is the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of labor. The prosperity of the company is reflected in the improved price of its bonds, sales having been made at 93 recently, as compared with the issue price of 90.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

Further Evidences of Favoritism Towards Germans.

Evidences of favoritism towards German interests on the part of Carranza's administration are accumulating, says the *Wall Street Journal.* The latest act capable of being construed as a possible blow at United States and to indirectly benefit Germany, is a decree issued a few days ago prohibiting shipments of manganese iron ore and its products to the United States. There are enormous quantities of this ore to be found in Mexico. Some ore beds are situated northwest of Monterey, near the border.

The famous Iron Mountain at Durango, contains one of the largest iron ore deposits in the world. It was to provide transportation of this ore that the late Collis P. Huntington constructed the Mexican International Railroad from Eagle Pass, Tex., to Durango. Mr. Huntington was arranging for the utilization of this ore on a large scale at the time of his death. Since then the Monterey Iron & Steel Co. has obtained much of its ore supply from the Durango mountain. This company has recently been making large steel billet shipments to the United States. It is not known here whether this recent decree was issued because steps were being taken for the exportation to the United States of manganese ore or to prevent further shipments of steel billets and other products.

Negotiations for the sale by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of its stock control of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Limited, which in turn carries control of the French and Italian Westinghouse Companies have been completed.

Pacific-Burt Co., Limited

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1917

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

CREDIT:		
Balance carried forward at 1st April, 1916...	$ 29,792.38	
Net Profits for the year ended March 31, 1917.	108,882.45	
		$138,674.83
DEBIT:		
Dividends on Preference Stock Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26	$ 45,500.00	
Dividends on Common Stock Nos. 11 and 12..	13,000.00	
Transferred to Real Estate and Plant Reserve Account	15,000.00	
		73,500.00
Balance to carry forward at March 31, 1917..		$ 65,174.83

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MARCH 31, 1917

ASSETS

Real Estate and Buildings, Plant, Patents, Investments and Goodwill.....	$1,324,446.20	
Stock-in-Trade	166,447.12	
Accounts and Bills Receivable and Prepaid Charges	139,356.07	
Cash at Bankers and on hand	24,755.46	
		$1,655,004.85

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Preferred Stock.........	$650,000.00		
Common Stock	650,000.00		
		$1,300,000.00	
Real Estate and Plant Reserve Account		38,974.60	
Reserve for Other Assets		31,025.40	
Dividend on Preferred Stock No. 26, payable 2nd April, 1917		11,375.00	
Debts Payable, including all Wages and Accrued Charges		208,455.02	
Profit and Loss Account—Balance carried forward		65,174.83	
			$1,655,004.85

Audited and found correct,

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH,
Chartered Accountants.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Twenty-four Contracts Being Placed Under Direction of Imperial Munitions Board.

Shipbuilding plants are springing up all over the Province of British Columbia, where they may be erected on tide water or on the Fraser River. The Imperial Munitions Board has two representatives on the coast at the present time in connection with the letting of contracts for the construction of wooden ships. Of twenty-four contracts controlled by these men, five will go to New Westminster, eight to Vancouver, and eleven will be constructed on Vancouver Island.

One of the new concerns to start a shipbuilding plant on the Island is the Foundation Company, Ltd., a company which is said to be backed by eastern capital. The principals have secured about 1,200 feet of waterfrontage on the Singhees Reserve and includes the old Turpel ways, one of the early shipbuilding plants of Victoria. The site will be leased by the Provincial Government through the Munitions Board. W. I. Bishop representing the company, has announced that keels for four ships will be laid at once and employment will be given to about 500 men, most of whom will be French-Canadians.

The Cameron-Genoa Bay Shipbuilding Company will also be given the contract for four ships. The New Westminster Marine Railway will have charge of four ships, the work being under contract to the B. C. Construction and Engineering Co. The Pacific Construction Co. will lay down two hulls at the Coquitlam Shipbuilding Yard, and the Western Canada Shipyards, Ltd., will be given the contract for six vessels. The latter company comprises under one head the interests of several Vancouver and Victoria contracting companies. The Wallace Shipyards, one of the pioneers in wooden ship construction, will also be given its full share of the work to be let in this province.

WESTERN FUEL PROBLEM.

Briquettes Can Be Made From Lignite Deposits That Will Be Satisfactory Substitute for Coal.

In connection with the appointment of C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, as fuel controller for Canada, THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has for some time been grappling with the problem of providing a cheap fuel for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Experiments have been conducted with lignite, which is found in abundance in the latter province, while the deposits of Alberta are estimated at 600,000 tons. The council is convinced that from this material two grades of high-class briquetted fuel can be produced, one similar to anthracite and the other to bituminous coal in general character.

Upon the council's recommendation, the Federal Government has decided to expend a large sum to develop the Saskatchewan lignite areas.

It is expected that in this way a satisfactory fuel for both domestic and manufacturing purposes can be provided—and without the present risk of recurring famines—at a cost much below that at which coal from the United States is now laid down in the Prairie Provinces.

Experiments have also been made by officers of the Canadian Geological Survey with oil-laden shale from Lambton County, Ontario, with a view to testing its possible value as a fuel. Utilization, too, as a substitute for coal, of peat from the great deposits in Northern Ontario and elsewhere in the Dominion, has also been considered. Exploitation of these potential resources may become an important factor in solving the fuel difficulties of Ontario and Quebec.

SOLDIER'S PROPERTY.

An Interesting Case, Hinging on B.C. War Relief Act, is Heard.

The recent amendment to the War Relief Act passed by the British Columbia Legislature, taking away certain of the protections given to soldiers by the War Relief Act of 1916, is under fire in the courts in an interesting case which came before Mr. Justice Macdonald last week. In the case at point, property on Hastings street, valued at $65,000, belonging to a soldier who left Vancouver under the belief that he was protected by the War Relief Act of 1916, is affected.

The soldier is W. P. Roberts, owner of the Howard Hotel on Hastings street east, which is now operated by Mrs. Roberts as an apartment house. Roberts erected the property at a cost of $65,000 some time before the war, on land which he leased from the Royal Trust Company at a ground rent of $600 per month. He put $30,000 of his own money into the building, raising the balance through the Yorkshire and Canadian Truct Company.

Following the business depression the receipts of the place fell below the amount needed to pay the ground rent, at one time bringing in only $200 per month. The claim for ground rent is now nearing $5,000. Under the original War Relief Act a soldier could receive rents from a property up to $2,000 a year, but this clause was amended at the last Legislature, so that a landlord can apply to the courts for possession where rents are in arrears.

In the case which comes before Mr. Justice Macdonald, E. A. Lucas, for Roberts, is applying to have Roberts struck out of the action. C. W. Craig, for the Royal Trust Company, is applying to continue the action against Roberts under the new amending Act, and is asking for leave of the court to claim possession of the Howard Hotel in default of the payment of the $5,000 arrears in ground rent.

It is claimed on behalf of Roberts that the protection of his property under the War Relief Act of 1916 was part of the consideration upon which he enlisted, and that it is improper for the Legislature to pass retroactive legislation taking away this consideration in the absence of the soldier, who has left the province on military duties. The argument is being looked forward to with interest by the legal profession, as it is said that there are many similar cases to the Roberts case.

GOOD ADVICE.

What Arthur Brisbane Has to Say About Real Estate Investments.

Arthur Brisbane, one of the highest salaried writers in the world, wrote something that should be read by everyone interested in real estate and in increasing his wealth:

"Think about real estate, about combining the saving of rent, the making of a good, safe investment and big future profits, and, above all, a comfortable, healthy home for yourself and family. Don't be in too great a hurry but don't wait too long. Little by little, the land in the best places will slip away and go up in value. If you can afford it, buy two or three lots rather than one. As soon as you build on one of your lots it increases the value of the others, and that increase might as well come to you. The other lots can be used for a garden and a working playground for your children, while increasing in value.

"If you are not able to build now, but your land now, pay for it little by little if you cannot pay for all, but dont go beyond your means under any circumstances. If you have bought, or when you do buy, don't get discouraged because you see grass and weeds growing in the lot that was so well kept while the real estate speculator was booming it. Don't be discouraged if you fail to see dozens of buildings sprouting like mushrooms. Growth comes slowly even after transportation facilities exist. The people must gather and then the land goes up with a rush.

"Get your piece of ground now, use your judgment, and then stick to your judgment and have confidence. Get a map of the city and suburbs before you buy. See how near you are to thickly populated regions—that is important. What are the prospects of improvement? Be deliberate, careful, keep within your means, for debt and worry are abominable. But get a good piece of real estate and hold on to it if you can."

THE LIQUID CARBONIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of May, 1917, incorporating William Alfred James Case, solicitor, James Broadbent Taylor, accountant, William Morley Smith, Charles Lawford Valens, and Cyril Middleton Smith, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, refine, store, distribute, sell, dispose of and deal in chemicals and gases of any kind, nature or description and all products or any of the same; to manufacture or trade in property and goods of all kinds; (b) To acquire, purchase, sell, deal in, supply, manufacture and produce all or any articles, supplies or materials dealt in or pertaining or incidental to the business of any part of the business aforesaid and to acquire, purchase or manufacture all or any apparatus, articles, devices or appliances necessary or proper in or for the safe or convenient manufacture, holding, handling, use or application of any such chemicals or gases; (c) To trade in, deal in and contract with reference to lands or interests in land, mines, quarries, wells, leases, privileges, licenses, concessions and rights of all kinds covering, relating to or containing or believed to cover, relate to or contain gas, chemicals, metals, minerals or mineral substances of any kind; (d) To acquire, purchase, take on lease or license, hire, use, sell, grant leases of, grant licenses of, exchange, alienate, dispose of and otherwise deal in or contract with reference to lands or interests in land, personal property of all kinds or interests herein, rights, privileges, licenses and concessions; (e) To work, manage, operate, turn to account, explore, develop and improve the properties of the company, whether mining or otherwise; (f) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate works for the development of power, light and heat; to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws or regulations in that behalf; (g) To undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial or commercial brokers or agents and to act as general, commercial agents, commission men and manufacturing agents; (h) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assumed liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part as consideration for, satisfaction of or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property obligations, shares and securities of any kind, at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (i) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds similar in whole or in part to that of the company; (j) To furnish aid to any business or undertaking similar in whole or in part to that of the company or with which the company may have business relations, by way of loan, bonus, endorsement, agreement, guarantee, management or other service, and to manage, supervise and control the same in whole or in part and to act as agent or attorney for the same; (k) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company; (l) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada, or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or foreign and including subordinate and municipal authorities, any statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (m) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (n) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or to facilitate the realization of or to render profitable any of the company's business, properties or rights; (o) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to protect, prolong and renew any patents, licenses, patent rights, trade marks, formulae, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (p) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventures, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, with any person, partnership, association, or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person, partnership, association or company, and to take or otherwise acquire, shares and securities of any such partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (q) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, provincial, civic, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same; (r) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined; (s) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act and in particular partnerships, association or for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (t) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (u) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (v) To acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control plant, equipment, machinery, supplies, buildings, works, ships, warehouses, manufactories and all such other structure, works, conveniences and appliances as may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof; (w) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (x) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; (y) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof; (z) To employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company; (aa) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders; (bb) To do all such things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purposes or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company; (cc) No power granted in any paragraph hereof shall be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph hereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Liquid Carbonic Company, Limited," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into 100 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE W. MACMILLAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of June, 1917, incorporating George Herbert Sedgewick, and James Aitchison, barristers-at-law, Albert Benjamin Nind, student-at-law, Stanley William Gordon, law clerk and Myrtle Tomlinson, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, ware and merchandise of all kinds; to carry on in all its branches the business of carters and warehousemen and keepers of storage warehouses; (b) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (c) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, grants, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to pay for the same in cash, shares or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (d) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (e) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges, franchises and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or surrender any such arrangements, rights, privileges, franchises, and concessions; (f) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors or associates in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant annuities, pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (g) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property or any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, or capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the company's property or rights, for the time being; (h) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name all or any of the property, franchises, goodwill, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person, or firm, or any company or companies, and to pay for such property, franchise, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in shares of the company, wholly or partly paid-up and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company; (i) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by this company and to do any act or things for the preservation and protection, improvement and enhancement of the value of any such shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other obligations, and to do any and all acts tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (j) To purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise and to hold and, with or without guarantee, to sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in and of any other company carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company and to pay for such shares, stocks, debentures, bonds and other obligations either in cash or partly in cash or to issue shares of this company fully paid-up or partly paid-up in payment, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, to use the funds of the company in the purchase of shares, stock, debentures, bonds and obligations in and of any such other company, and to vote on all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors may appoint; (l) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (k) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof; (m) To draw, mark, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (n) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (o) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (p) To sell, let or hire or otherwise deal with or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company; (q) With the approval of the shareholders, to remunerate any person for services rendered to the company in such manner as the company may deem expedient, and more particularly by the issue and allotment of shares, bonds or other securities of the company, wholly or partly paid-up, but nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to limit the power of the directors to fix and pay the salary of any and all officers, servants, agents and employees of the company; (r) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to take securities for the loan of such money; to guarantee the performance of the contractual and other obligations of any such persons and to give any guarantee or indemnity as may seem expedient; (s) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company, or in or about the promotion of this company or the conduct of its business; (t) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise; (u) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any one or more of the above objects, and so that the objects specified in each paragraph of the clause shall, except when otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or to or from the name of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The W. Macmillan Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 40,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office: Winnipeg

DIVIDEND NO. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the six months ending May 31st, 1917, and that same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at all its Branches on or after the 2nd day of July next to shareholders of record of the 15th day of June, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 30th day of June, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
General Manager

Winnipeg, May 15th, 1917.

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Monday, the 2nd of July next, to Shareholders of record on the 15th day of June next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE,
Montreal, May 28th, 1917. Manager.

Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society

(Incorporated A.D. 1876)

Authorized Capital - - - -	$1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital - - - - -	711,983.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - -	687,122.50
Total Assets - - - - - - -	4,142,716.78

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year (being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum) upon the paid in Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Office, corner Wyndham and Cork Streets, Guleph, Ontario, on and after TUESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the twentieth to the thirtieth day of June, 1917, both days inclusive.

J. E. McELDERRY,
Managing Director

Guelph, June 5th, 1917.

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society

DIVIDEND No. 92

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum has been declared for the half year ending June 30th, 1917, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Society, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Head Office, Hamilton, Ontario, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. M. CAMERON,
Treasurer

Hamilton, May 31st, 1917.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. has been declared on the Common Stock of THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, payable Monday, the second day of July, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, the twentieth instant.

By order of the Board,

G. A. MORRIS,
Secretary

Montreal, June 11th, 1917.

Central Canada Loan & Savings Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) for the three months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd of July, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. WOOD,
President.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1917, payable July 3rd, 1917, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1917.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 7th May, 1917.

Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that dividends of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, and one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, have been declared for the current quarter, both payable July 2nd, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, June 15th, 1917.

S. F. DUNCAN,
Secretary-Treasurer

Dated Toronto, June 5th, 1917.

Illinois Traction Company

Notice of Dividend No. 50

THE regular dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Illinois Traction Company will be paid July 1st, 1917, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1917.

By order of the Board.

GEO. M. MATTIS,
Treasurer

Champaign, Ill.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% (being at the rate of 7% per annum), on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared payable June thirtieth, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1917.

By order of the Board,

F. B. WHITTET,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, June 6th, 1917.

Nipissing Mines Company

165 Broadway, New York
June 6th, 1917

THE Board of Directors has to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable July 20, 1917, to shareholders of record as of June 30, 1917. The transfer books will close June 30, 1917, and re-open July 18, 1917.

P. C. PFEIFFER,
Treasurer

Laurentide Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 2½% upon the Capital Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, has this day been declared payable Tuesday, July 3rd, to shareholders of record at the close of business Thursday 21st of June, 1917.

By order of the Board,

W. H. ROBINSON,
Secretary

Montreal, June 8th, 1917.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 44

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½% (one and one-half per cent.) being at the rate of 6% per annum, on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the period ending June 30th, 1917, payable on July 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

D. R. STREET,
Secretary-Treasurer

Ottawa, June 9th, 1917.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of ABITIBI POWER & PAPER CO., LIMITED, payable Monday, the 2nd day of July, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, the 20th day of June, 1917.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. SMITH,
Treasurer

Montreal, June 12th, 1917.

CAPITAL DEMANDS ASSURANCE AS TO FUTURE TAXATION IN RELATION TO OUR INDUSTRIES

Continued from page 1.

been done in Canada, hits the shareholder with one share as hard as the shareholder with a thousand shares.

* * * *

An important reason why heavy taxation of industrial profits should not continue was mentioned at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention at Winnipeg by the retiring president, Colonel Thomas Cantley, when he referred to the uncertainty of the future, and to the fact that manufacturers cannot forever carry their present loan. Prices must come down and wages must fall, he said. It can be added that profits must decrease. Companies which are making profits from the war to-day will not be able to continue doing so. They should provide against a "rainy" day, but they have little opportunity of so doing when such a large portion of their profits are being taken by the Government.

Other manufacturers present were strong in their condemnation of the profits tax as at present constituted. George H. Douglas, of Hamilton, declared it to be discriminatory and unfair.

The report of the Legislation Committee declared that even with limited inquiries made the information was that enterprises had been abandoned, which would have meant the investment of $15,000,000 in manufacturing plants—details of which were on record. In this connection the report stated: "Capital is and always has been extremely sensitive to legislative tendencies, and however reasonable the intentions of your Government may be, capital will place its own construction upon acts that tend in the direction of excessive taxation."

Further, it goes without saying, of course, that results such as those just mentioned are greatly to be deplored. A country like Canada, that has always been more or less dependent on outside capital for the development of its resources, can ill afford to place discouragements in the way of such capital coming in.

Now the main, if not the only, source of domestic capital is surplus profits. A company with a growing business, which is content to pay only a modest dividend and apply its surplus profits to plant extension, is in an exceptionally favorable position to secure outside capital, for the reinvestment of profits is the best guarantee that outside capital could have for the safety of the investment it is contemplating.

CANADIANS SOLVE THE POTASH PROBLEM

Allan Grauel, of Kitchener, Discovers Process of Recovering it From Feldspar.

The Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which was appointed some months ago by the Federal Government, has already achieved some remarkable results, which will have a great potential value to the country.

The Council has had under consideration and is believed to have endorsed an improved method of recovering potash from feldspar. The discovery means that Canada is certain to develop a great new industry and may supply a large part of the potash requirements of North America. Before the war Germany practically controlled the market, and on this side of the Atlantic potash sold at from $36 to $50 per ton. After the outbreak of hostilities the former sources of supply were stopped, with the result that prices advanced rapidly until now ordinary commercial potash brings from $250 to $600 per ton. Only about ninety tons per day are being produced in the United States, whereas the daily demand in ante-bellum days ran as high as 1,400 tons. The discovery, which promises to have almost revolutionary effect a number of industries, was made by Allan Grauel, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who came to Canada from the United States, in 1914, and has since been employed as a chemist by the National Portland Cement Company at Durham, Ontario. Potash has been produced recently at the plant in quantities exceeding fifteen tons daily.

The process is secured by Canadian patents.

The importance of the discovery may be realized when it is pointed out that rich deposits of feldspar are found in Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, the prairie provinces and British Columbia, with percentages of potash running from 8 to more than 16. Heretofore, only a few of the dikes have been exploited and those to but a meagre extent, maximum Canadian annual production of feldspar being a little over 20,000 tons. Domestic consumption has been about one-eighth of this amount for pottery, enamelware, abrasive wheels, roofing and artificial stone industries. The surplus has been exported to the United States for use in ceramic manufactures. The cost of producing potash by the Grauel process is said to be "low even now that it is less than the freight charge on a ton of the imported German product before the war."

With Government support, which now seems assured, a tremendous development may be expected, with plants locating in proximity to the richer deposits.

It is possible to so adapt the process and the equipment as to utilize cement marl as a raw material instead of feldspar, where the latter is not readily obtainable, and it is also possible to utilize either rotary kilns or blast furnaces of a certain type for releasing the potassium fumes. This is of a very material benefit to manufacturers, as there are numerous idle cement plants throughout this country. In the operation of a cement plant, the potash is virtually a by-product, as the residue or clinker from the feldspar mix makes a Portland cement of an exceptionally high quality, and there is no curtailment of the capacity of the plant in the matter of cement. Thus a plant which is producing, say, 1,500 barrels of cement a day as an average, will simultaneously produce upwards of 20 tons of muriate of potash in the same time.

In addition, the vast amount of dust, which has hitherto passed up the smoke stack, and has been dissipated over the country side, can be trapped within the plant and converted into a valuable by-product as fertilizer. It has been shown by analysis that it contains from 3.09 to 10.7 per cent. of alkaline chlorides, mixed with lime and other substances, constituting a high-grade fertilizer. Upwards of 60 tons a day of this important commodity, which formerly went absolutely to waste in a plant operating eight rotary kilns, is thus converted into a useful article worth from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per ton.

In operating the blast furnaces the slag is converted into sewer pipe, tile and paving brick, being poured direct from the furnace into moulds. It has a peculiar, porcelain-like surface, like all feldspar products. The establishment of a large allied industry along these modern lines can thus be foreshadowed. In this age of cement, there is thus opened an inviting field for auxiliary industries, capable of great expansion by the potash producers. It also assures the development of the great Canadian feldspar fields, which have hitherto only been operated in the most meagre way to provide the material for the big American pottery plants.

The National Potash Corporation, Limited, has been organized to operate under the Grauel potash, and the company's first plant will be located at Gravenhurst, Ont.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

ORDINARY DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one per cent. together with a bonus of one-half of one per cent. on the issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 24.

Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Preference shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917.

The above dividends and bonus are payable August 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record at close of business, July 11th, 1917.

By order of the Board.

H. H. CHAMP,
Treasurer.

Hamilton, Ontario, June 6th, 1917.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.

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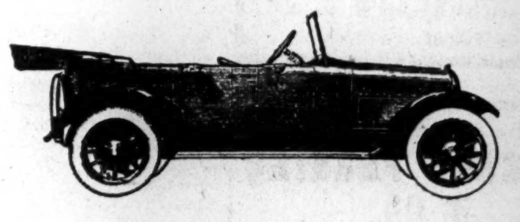

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MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings for the Week Approximately 19.9 per cent. Ahead of Those for Same Period Last Year—In the West 41.9 per cent., and in the East 12.0 per cent.

For the week ending Thursday last, according to returns to the FINANCIAL POST, bank clearings for the Dominion amounted to $250,407,509 compared with $208,939,074 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $41,468,435 or 19.9 per cent. which compares with a gain shown in the previous week of 25.7 per cent. At Eastern points the gain was 12.0 per cent. and at Western points 41.9 per cent. Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Calgary, Regina, and Edmonton were the cities in the West to show the largest gain, while in the East Ottawa. Quebec, Hamilton, Brantford, and Halifax all showed substantial gains. For the year to date the clearings amounted to $5,546,815,902, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $1,245,752,159 or 28.9 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

(In comparison with same week last year.)

Eastern Cities.

	June 14, 1917	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 86,702,882 +	$ 5,353,036	6.5
Toronto	59,138,786 +	7,025,585	13.4
Ottawa	7,864,126 +	2,491,838	46.4
Hamilton	4,994,018 +	1,214,537	32.2
Quebec	4,817,425 +	1,254,716	35.2
Halifax	3,110,977 +	714,933	29.9
London	2,147,779 +	275,373	14.7
St. John	1,991,618 +	93,924	4.9
Brantford	756,807 +	183,437	32.0
Peterboro	650,049 +	52,590	8.8
Sherbrooke ...	560,414 +	20,795	3.9
Kitchener	572,704 —	5,567	.9
Total, East...	$173,307,535 +	$ 18,675,197	12.0

Western Cities.

	June 14, 1917	Change.	%
Winnipeg	$ 48,964,812 +	$ 13,860,948	39.4
Vancouver ...	8,436,610 +	2,396,650	39.7
Calgary	6,474,419 +	2,513,204	63.6
Edmonton	2,769,894 +	791,265	40.1
Victoria	1,638,134 +	386,353	30.9
Regina	3,361,960 +	1,232,096	58.1
Saskatoon	1,862,504 +	839,002	82.2
Moose Jaw ...	1,066,364 +	289,690	37.6
F. William ..	640,858 +	177,035	38.4
Brandon	390,603 —	63,110	14.0
Lethbridge ...	791,985 +	420,063	113.2
N. Westm'ster.	297,535 —	73,490	19.8
Medicine Hat.	404,296 +	23,532	6.1
Total, West...	$ 77,099,974 +	$ 22,793,238	41.9
Grand total...	$250,407,509 +	$ 41,468,435	19.9
Yr. to date.	$5,546,815,902 +	$1,245,752,159	28.9

U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending June 7 aggregate $6,110,947,000, against $5,234,870,000 last week and $5,115,570,000 in this week last year, an increase of 19.4 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	June 7	I or D.	May 31
New York..	$3,751,101	I 15.8	$3,309,382
Chicago ...	493,441	I 32.8	330,574
Philadelphia	347,896	I 30.5	274,128
Boston	229,523	I 11.1	186,376
St. Louis ..	123,251	I 12.1	107,001
Kansas City	123,984	I 46.2	110,655
San Fran...	82,574	I 31.5	70,679
Pittsburgh.	80,295	I 21.7	67,718
Cleveland ..	64,276	I 50.3	59,765
Detroit	51,246	I 25.2	43,897
Baltimore..	51,000	I 2.5	35,715
Cincinnati.	37,436	I 13.1	29,399
Minneapolis.	30,821	I 37.2	26,968
New Orleans	30,040	I 46.3	31,525
Los Angeles	26,521	I 2.9	22,317
Omaha	32,410	I 33.9	27,196
Milwaukee.	25,819	I 32.4	19,354
Atlanta	20,114	I 43.1	20,012
Louisville .	17,259	D 5.6	13,350
Richmond .	24,922	I 41.7	21,321
Buffalo ...	20,250	I 30.0	15,023
Seattle	20,713	I 36.8	16,994
St. Paul ...	15,009	D 5.4	10,603

MONEY.

Money in London has been firmer this week at 4¼ per cent. The hardening arises in part from the falling due of instalments on British exchequer bills and to the effect of higher rates in New York. The rate in New York has ranged from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent., with 4¼ per cent. as an average. This comparatively high price for money has resulted from the necessity of taking up the large blocks of treasury bills, by means of which the Government has been financing the allies. Liberty loan requirements have also had an influence on the situation.

Money in Canada is a good deal tighter, and complaint of difficulty in securing advances is being made by brokers and bond dealers. The partial shutting-off of the supply is due to prospective Government financing. Sir Thomas White must soon have another large loan, and it is beginning to be doubted whether the money will be obtainable in the American market. The export of grain is helping to relieve the general situation slightly by bringing over money from New York.

EXCHANGE.

Demand sterling has been heavy, due to the hardening of the call money rates in London. It opened the week at 4.75½, and yesterday was off to 4.7540. Cables have been unchanged at 4.76 7-16.

Francs have shared in the heaviness. Opening at 5.73¾ for demand and 5.72¼ for cables, they were quoted yesterday at 5.75 and 5.74 respectively.

Roubles struck new low levels when checks declined yesterday to 22.90 and cables to 23.10. The opening was at 24.65 and 24.85. The market is largely nominal in Russian exchange.

New York funds have been decidedly weak. At the first of the week they were quoted at 3/64 per cent. discount. Later they sold off to 5/64 per cent. discount, while yesterday they were slightly firmer at from 1/16 to 3/64 per cent. discount. The heavy grain shipments and the selling by banks to remove balances to Canada to meet prospective government financing have been accountable for the decline. New York funds are now at the gold import point, but it is doubtful whether any gold imports will be made.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

Alexander Ross, who died in Vancouver, B.C., recently, was formerly a member of the Bank of Commerce. Born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 64 years ago, Mr. Ross came to this country when a boy. For a while he was with M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Company, and in 1889 became connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce as messenger. In 1898 he was one of the pioneer members of the staff that opened a branch of the bank in Dawson City. After ten years he was transferred to Vancouver, and two years ago was pensioned.

Lieut. Dick Webber, of Toronto, and who before enlisting was employed in the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is reported as having been slightly wounded. Lieut. Webber received his wounds at Vimy Ridge, serving with a Highland Battalion at the time.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Hamilton Road, London, Ont., under the supervision of the London manager, A. D. McLean.

Sub-agencies have also been opened at Cadogan, Alta., and Tramping Lake, Sask., and are being operated in conjunction with the Provest and Kerrobert branches

F. W. Curry, of the Shelburne branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has joined the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve as assistant paymaster.

Victor Curry, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Bridgewater, has been transfered to Shelburne.

DOMINION.

Harold Morris, manager of the Bloor-Sherbourne branch of the Dominion Bank, died suddenly recently in his motor car whilst returning from a social gathering. The cause of his death being due to heart disease. Mr. Morris had been with the Bloor and Sherbourne branch for about ten years. He was single, about 42 years of age and was educated in Toronto schools, graduating from Trinity College, after which he entered the bank.

His father, the late Edmund Morris, was inspector of the Ontario Bank.

BANQUE NATIONALE.

At the annual meeting of La Banque Nationale the following directors were elected: Rodolphe Audette, J. B. Laliberre, Victor Chateauncit, Noys Drouin, Noys Fortier, Chas. Pettigrew and Noys Lavoie. R. Audette was re-elected president and B. Laliberre, vice-president.

STANDARD.

Lieut. C. E. Cole, formerly a member of the Forest branch of the Standard Bank, is reported as having been wounded on May 8, and died on the 21st, in a receiving hospital in France. After eleven years at Forest, Lieut. Cole moved to Toronto to accept the management of the market branch of the bank. Soon after the war commenced he enlisted as a private, obtaining his promotion after going overseas. Until recently his duties kept him in England, and he had been less than a month in France when he was wounded at Vimy Ridge.

HAMILTON.

Mr. Snell, of the Caledonia branch of the Bank of Hamilton, has left that branch for Palmerston, his place at Caledonia being filled by Mr. Homes, of Listowel.

William Smith, teller in the Bank of Hamilton, at Wingham, has been transferred to one of the Winnipeg branches of the bank, and will act in a like capacity there. Harvey Mason will succeed Mr. Smith at Wingham.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Ralph McFadgen, formerly of the Bank of British North America at Fredericton, but for the past few months on the staff of the bank at St. John, has been transferred to the Weston, Ont., branch, as assistant accountant.

ROYAL.

F. B. Brownridge, who has filled the position of accountant in the Cornwall branch of the Royal Bank for the past two years, has been appointed manager of the Newcastle, Ont., branch of the bank.

MONTREAL.

Through the death of Sir William Macdonald there are now three vacancies on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal to be filled, the other vacancies being caused by the death of Hon. Robert Mackay and E. B. Greenshields. A similar number of vacancies are to be filled on the Board of the Royal Trust Company. The names of several prominent financiers are mentioned, but nothing definite will likely be known until about the time of the annual meeting in October, when such appointments are generally made.

PAY LARGE TAXES.

Montreal Utilities Pay More Than Similar Toronto Companies.

Interesting figures have been compiled at the Montreal City Hall in regard to the number of big transportation and utility companies in Montreal, which contribute to the city exchequer, as compared with the number of similar companies in Toronto. There are fifteen such companies in Toronto as compared with ten in Montreal. The figures here given show what amounts are levied on the companies for buildings, lands, plant in the streets rails and poles. In some cases, the business tax is included in Toronto, but in Montreal it is not shown in the total assessments, as the method of levying the business tax here is not given under the heading of property assessments.

Toronto Companies.

Toronto Railway Co.	$ 4,448,964
Consumers' Gas Co.	5,228,319
Toronto Electric Light Co...	3,090,924
Bell Telephone Co.	2,867,514
G.N.W. Telegraph Co.	157,098
Interurban Electric Co.	48,127
Toronto Power Co.	1,088,464
Toronto Radial Co.	368,083
Toronto Suburban Ry. Co....	56,470
C.P.R. Telegraph Co.	159,103
Dominion Telegraph Co......	1,420
Toronto & Niagara Ry. Co...	4,500
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	10,679,028
C.P.R. & Ontario & Quebec Ry.	9,421,160
Can. Northern Ontario Ry....	1,338,398
Total	$38,957,577

Montreal Companies.

Montreal Tramways Co.	$ 5,349,749
Grand Trunk Ry. System....	10,387,850
Canadian Pacific and Ontario and Quebec Rys.	17,985,593
Canadian Northern Ry.	4,902,640
Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Rys.	734,715
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4,598,400
Montreal Public Service Corp.	976,668
Montreal Water & Power Co.	2,798,500
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	119,880
Bell Telephone Co.	3,101,700
Total	$51,045,183

LOOK FOR FIRM MONEY.

New York Financiers Do Not Expect Higher Rates, However.

Officials of the New York bank and trust companies expect the local money market to continue firm, although they do not anticipate any appreciable advance in rates for fixed date funds. Neither do they look for any perceptible increase in the demand from Stock Exchange firms, which seem to have sufficient amounts on hand to meet their immediate requirements. It is regarded as likely by some Wall Street authorities that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are calculated to cause temporary flurries in the market in the early future. The advance in call loans last week to 4¼ per cent. was associated in large measure with the record June 1 interest and dividend disbursements, which necessitated the calling for loans by certain banking institutions. But more than two-thirds of the business negotiated was on the basis of about 3 per cent.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO LAND.

A Loss of £3,061 Shown in the 1915 Report.

An item appears in the London Financial Times stating that the report of the Southern Ontario Land Company for 1915 explains that, after providing for administration expenses in Canada and London, the accounts for the year 1915 show a loss of £3,061, thus increasing the debit balance carried forward to £9,917.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Toronto, June 13, 1917:—

Quotations	Bid	Ask
Abitibi Power, com	52.00	60.00
Alberta Pac. Gr., pref....	90.00	95.00
Belding, Paul, com.	12.00	16.00
Crown Trust Co.	.....	95.00
Can. Machinery 6's	73.00	82.00
Do., pref.	40.00	45.00
Can. Fair.-Morse, pref...	87.00	94.00
Can. Mortgage	85.00	93.00
Can. Oil, pref.	88.00	100.00
Carter-Crume, pref.	65.00	72.00
Chapman Ball Bearing..	34.00	.....
Continental Life	20.00	25.00
Cockshutt Plow, pref....	63.00	70.00
Can. Nat. Features, pref.	.....	85.00
Can. Salt 6's	96.00	.....
Can. Timber and Land..	.....	95.00
Coll. Ship Bldg. 6's......	.....	97.00
Dominion Linseed	75.00	.....
Dom. Pwr. & Trans, com.	.....	.....
Do., pref.	97.00	100.00
Dom. Perm. Loan.......	70.00	73.00
Dunlop Tire, pref.	93.00	97.00
Eastern Car, pref.	.....	70.00
Goodyear Tire, com. ...	.....	200.00
Home Bank	64.00	65.50
Imperial Steel, pref. ...	.....	4.00
Interlake Steam. 6's.....	96.00	.....
Inter. Milling 6's	.....	99.00
Imperial Oil	375.00	405.00
London Loan & Sav. ...	95.00	110.00
Monarch Life	.....	25.00
Morrow Screw 6's	.....	.....
North American Pulp ...	5.50	6.00
N. S. Steel 6% deb......	.....	97.00
National Brick bonds	.....	35.50
Nat. Telephone 5's	.....	85.00
Ontario Pulp, bonds ...	84.00	86.50
Otis-Fensom Elev., pref..	90.00	97.00
Provincial Paper, com...	50.50	52.00
Stand. Re. Loan (par $50)	46.50	48.50
Steel & Radiation, bds..	.....	68.00
Sterling Coal bonds	52.00	.....
Sovereign Life	.....	.....
Trusts & Guarantee	.....	87.00
Temple Theatre, pref....	95.00	100.00
Do., common	40.00	.....
Tooke Bros., pref.	.....	77.00
Universal Steel, com ...	.....	36.00
Wabasso Cotton, com. ..	22.00	30.00
Western Assur.	.....	6.75
Arena bonds	.....	90.00
Canadian Marconi	1.50	2.50
Dominion Glass, com. ...	22.50	25.00
Canada Paper, pref.	.....	93.00
Milton Pressed Brick ...	20.00	.....
McDonald, com.	11.00	12.00

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized - - -	$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - -	12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits,	14,324,000
Total Assets - - - -	287,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

380 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-six Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

BRITISH WEST INDIES

ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.
BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON, ENGLAND
Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.

NEW YORK CITY
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Private Executors--

who find that the duties which they have assumed under Wills take up too much of their time, are invited to consult this Company.

The fees charged for acting as Attorney or Agent for Executors, holding the securities of the Estate for safekeeping, collection of interest, etc., are very moderate.

We shall be pleased to quote fees and to have a representative call on you when and where desired.

Montreal Trust Company

Toronto Office - Royal Bank Building

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir H. Montague Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President.

R. B. Angus, H. R. Drummond, C. R. Hosmer
A. Baumgarten, C. B. Gordon, Sir William Macdonald
E. W. Beatty, K.C., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., Major Herbert Molson, M.C.
A. D. Braithwaite, E. B. Greenshields, Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
E. J. Chamberlin, A. E. HOLT, Manager. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

TORONTO BRANCH, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.
BRUCE L. SMITH - - - Manager.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 26

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 9% per annum, upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Standard Trusts Company, has been declared for the half year, ending 30th June, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, in Winnipeg, on and after the second day of July next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM HARVEY,
Managing Director.

Winnipeg, June 1st, 1917.

The impartiality of the acts of a TRUST COMPANY and its freedom from improper influences are some of the advantages offered by

THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES

We will gladly discuss this matter with you.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860,225.00

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Mercantile Trust Company of Canada

LIMITED

Hamilton, - - - Canada

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian.
Correspondence invited.
Write for Booklet on our Guaranteed Investments, which are authorized for trustee funds.

Cyrus A. Birge, *President* S. C. Macdonald, *Manager*

5% AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Over 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees, or Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment. Terms one to five years.

THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND No. 84.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, being at the rate of ten per cent. (10%) per annum, and that the same will be payable on and after the 3rd day of July, 1917.

The Transfer Books of this Corporation will be closed from Wednesday, the 20th of June, to Saturday, the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. D. LANGMUIR,
General Manager.

Toronto, June 5th, 1917.

WOULD HAVE GOVERNMENT GO AFTER BUSINESS

Senate Asked For Committee to Consider After-War Trade.

A DIRECT SELLING FORCE

Senator Nicholls Makes a Proposal Before Upper Chamber at Ottawa Which Coincides With The Post's Contentions.

The suggestion that the government consider establishing a state bureau or a department which would actually sell Canadian products in foreign markets and distribute the orders received amongst Canadian producers of natural and manufactured goods is made by the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, president and general manager of the Canadian General Electric Company. Senator Nicholls contends that a government department or sales agent would carry more weight than an individual or corporate body could. It would also be able to finance trade credits on a much lower basis of interest and thereby create a trade that it would be impossible for the individual to develop.

This suggestion of Senator Nicholls, which is along the lines of what THE FINANCIAL POST has been demanding of the Department of Trade and Commerce, was made in the course of his first address before the Upper Chamber at Ottawa. He moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report upon the best method or methods of conserving and increasing domestic and overseas trade to the end that our present prosperity may not unduly suffer when the stimulus resulting from order for munitions and other supplies is removed.

The question of after-war manufacturing conditions and re-adustments is undoubtedly one of the most important which Canadian industrial and business interests have to consider. There is no doubt but that Canada, notwithstanding the war, and, rather as a result of it, is experiencing a period of great prosperity. In this connection Senator Nicholls had some very interesting things to say in moving for his committee of investigation. He referred to the condition in which Canada found herself when, on the tocsin of war first sounding, our capital supplies from Great Britain, which had reached the rate of $300,000,000 per year, were cut off. This had resulted in trade and financial disorganizations for a brief period, but, with the development of the war, there had been a return of prosperity, a large proportion of which was the result of extraordinary orders for war material and supplies, some idea of which might be realized from the fact that business received by the Imperial Munitions Board had reached the total of about $1,000,000,000, of which sum $600,000,000 had already been distributed to manufacturers in payment for munitions, in the making of which there were employed directly and indirectly over 250,000 workers. Further he drew attention to the large sums paid out for the purchase of grain, machinery, clothing and other products of the country and then referred to the grave probabilities, even certanties, of the future.

After the war ceases there will certainly be a period of disorganization, when the balance of trade, which for some time past has flowed steadily in our favor, will commence to recede. The countries now at war, however, particularly those that have been devastated in Europe, will require to expend immense sums in reconstruction, and will become customers of those countries which are most ready to supply the requirements promptly and at a reasonable price. In this country we have had little experience in either looking for or catering to an export trade, and if we desire to share in the volume of business that will be offering overseas we can make our preparations none too soon.

A Leaf From Germany.

Referring to German methods in extending her foreign trade Senator Nicholls quoted Sir Robert Borden as having stated that the resources and development of the Dominion were probably better known in Germany than in the United Kingdom, also the Premier's belief that the industries of Germany would be supported and developed in the future by a more thorough and powerful state organization than ever before. Admitting that German trade had been built up largely through the help of the state and that state aid would be extended at even greater length after the conclusion of the war, the question was asked as to whether we in Canada should leave to the individual the development of the foreign trade that might naturally accrue to this country, or whether the government should in some form undertake to assist in the development.

After making his suggestion that the government, through a trade bureau might act as a direct factor in actual business getting, Senator Nicholls enlarged upon the ideas as follows:

The proof that such a plan is feasible is at hand. The Imperial Munitions Board is a department of the British Government and has practically sold to that Government hundreds of millions of dollars worth of munitions in bulk, and has distributed this vast volume of trade amangst hundreds of Canadian firms, thereby saving the country from a period of depression when normal trade was dormant, affording profitable employment to thousands of both men and women, who otherwise might have been a charge on the community. For further proof the War Purchasing Commission, a department of the British Government, may be cited, where we have millions of dollars worth of Canadian products sold to allied nations, and the orders distributed broadcast to people who of their own initiative would never have sold to a foreign market.

State Credit Assistance.

In addition to suggesting intelligent assistance from the state in relation to foreign trade, Senator Nicholls advanced the question of credit as the most important factor in building up a satisfactory export business. He pointed out that in Canada the banking system did not tend to encourage the granting of credit for foreign exports other than on bills of exchange drawn against actual shipments for commodities in elevators or warehouses and continued:

Next to intelligent assistance from the state it is obvious that in foreign trade the questions of credit is the most important item, and in Canada our banking system does not tend to encourage the granting of credit for foreign exports other than on bills of exchange drawn against actual shipments, or commodities in elevators or warehouses. It is no criticism of the banks to draw attention to the fact that provision has not been made for a specific department for granting credits against exports of manufactured goods, for until now the necessity had not been urgent, and our manufacturers had not prior to the war developed to the extent that they were in a position to cater to the world's markets.

Since the war, as I have pointed out, we have manufactured and shipped upwards of six hundred million dollars' worth of munitions alone, and I venture to say that the production of munitions is the most intricate, the most delicate, and the most precise class of manufacture that could be undertaken. It was an entirely new industry to Canada, and it is a credit to Canadian industry that such a short time so many existing factories were reorganized and new ones established that have turned out such an immense quantity of munitions, and thereby brought Canada so large a sum as six hundred million dollars for munitions alone. If the manufacturers, when the need arose, were able to accomplish such results I take it that they would be equally resourceful in manufacturing many other lines of goods for export that will be required by the European countries, we hope at no late date, but in order to bring this about some systematic method of state aid will have to be adopted.

That assistance in some form is necessary is not to be wondered at when we consider that even in Great Britain they have felt the necessity of grappling with the same problem. It has been admitted that the German national system of manufacturing for export, and system of banking facilities for export trade, were far in advance of those which obtained in Great Britain, and having these facts in view the British Government appointed a committee known as "The Committee on the Financial Facilities for Trade."

Extended reference was made to the steps which have been taken in England to extend trade credits, largely through the establishment of the British Trade Corporation, which has been previously reviewed in THE POST.

A Strong Practical Appeal.

In his concluding remarks on his motion—the debate on which was adjourned without a vote being taken—Senator Nicholls made a strong appeal for government co-operation and assistance along the lines referred to as follows:

When the war ends we run great danger of a panic through disorganized trade conditions, unless the Government lends a helping hand. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been granted to railways for the development of the country, hundreds of millions have been ent in the construction of canals and the development of our waterways, and we are to be called upon to advance millions for the construction of good roads, but of what advantage are these public works unless an expanding trade calls for their utilization. A few millions to risk in the development of trade is not too much to expect from a Government that has always stood for constructive statesmanship.

FORD MOTOR OUTPUT.

All Records Being Broken by Big Automobile Concern.

Production of the Ford Motor Co. is breaking all records. On May 19 the company produced 3,496 cars. For the entire month of May, 83,616 cars were turned out. This compares with 55,979 cars in May last year. For the first five months of 1917 this remarkable company has manufactured no less than 311,933 cars, against 256,798 cars in the same period a year ago. The company has on hand unfilled signed orders amounting to over 127,000 cars.

The Ford Motor Co. is now making a net factory profit of $21 a car. This is smaller than it should be, so that an advance in price in the near future is not improbable. Only the enormous resources of the Ford Co., its remarkable manufacturing efficiency and the magnitude to which its renewal business has grown could have enabled it to continue with the price of its product at the present low figure.

RENTAL REVENUE HAS FALLEN OFF FOR PAST YEAR

Transportation Building Co.'s Surplus Revenue Decreased by $8,067.

NET SURPLUS FOR YEAR $9,682

Expenses Showed Increase, Owing to Increased Cost of Supplies and Increases in Wages—Prospects Good for Improvement.

The financial statement of the Transportation Building Company for the year ending April 30, gives no indication of any improvement in the renting situation in Montreal the past year. The company's total revenue from rentals and other sources was $189,878, as compared with $196,538 for the previous year, or a decrease of $6,659. As the expenditures increased $1,408, the total decrease in surplus revenue was $8,067.

After deducting $106,305 for operating expenses, taxes, insurance, and ground rent, and $69,666 for interest and premium on bonds and debentures the net balance was $13,906. The preferred dividend of 1 per cent, which was the extent of the distribution made to shareholders for the past fiscal year, took $2,500, while $1,723 was written off for bad accounts, making the net surplus for the year $9,682.

R. S. Logan, the president of the company, in his report, states that there has been no improvement in rentals the past year, in Montreal, but says that the prospects are brighter, and better results were expected by the company in the near future.

The increase in the expenses is attributed to the higher wages paid for labor and to the increased cost of supplies. No improvement in that respect is looked for in the near future.

The profit and loss balance has increased from $46,014 in 1916, to $55,696.

The rentals receivable would appear to indicate that some of the tenants were behind in their payments, this item standing at $18,360. The current assets, however, as a whole, show comparatively little change from last year, while the cash on hand and in bank, $17,556, is also substantially the same.

Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. were paid by the company on the preferred stock from 1912 to February 1, 1915, inclusive. In August, 1915, 2 per cent. was paid, and on February 1, 1 per cent. None has been paid on the common.

The real estate of the company is valued at $550,000, and the buildings at $1,540,529.

First mortgage bonds to the extent of $28,500 have been purchased for redemption.

Announcement has been made that the glass-manufacturing plant that has been in operation at Trenton, Nova Scotia, for the past 25 years, will be transferred to Moncton, N.B., largely because of the advantages there offering in respect of natural gas, said to be particularly useful as an agent of glass making.

The Car for the Business Man

THE FORD is the ideal car for city business and professional men. It meets their every need fully and plays an important part in the rapid transaction of business.

Many people now are discarding their heavy limousines which are costly to buy and expensive to maintain, for light, handy, efficient, economical Fords.

The use of Ford cars will assist in reducing the high cost of living and effect a great saving to the nation during wartime.

Think it over—for active service—buy a Ford.

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

Runabout	$475
Touring	495
Coupelet	695
Town Car	780
Sedan	890

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO

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READE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1917, incorporating Fred Lane, accountant, Harold Wilson Shapley, solicitor, and Alice Eleanor Higgins, Eleanor Shannon and Marion Ramsay, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:— (*a*) To carry on the business of general contractors for the construction and equipment of public and private works, and of engineers to construct, execute, carry out, equip, improve, work, develop, administer, manage or control public works and conveniences of all kinds which expression (the generality of which is not to be limited in any way by the following) included tramways, docks, harbours, piers, wharves, canals, reservoirs, embankments, irrigations, reclamations, improvements, sewage, drainage, sanitary, water, gas, electric light, telephonic, telegraphic and power supply works and hotels, warehouses, markets and public buildings, and all other works or conveniences of public utility; (*b*) To form, promote subsidize and assist companies, syndicates, and partnerships of all kinds carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that of the company; (*c*) To carry on for the purpose aforesaid the business of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic and civil engineers and contractors and any business in which the application of electricity or any other power is or may be useful or convenient; (*d*) To acquire and develop any water power, and to construct, maintain, and operate works for the generation, accumulation and distribution of light, heat and power; provided that when such business is carried on outside the property of the company it shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regu- construct, erect and deal in structural lations in that behalf; (*e*) To manufacture, metal work in all the various branches thereof; (*f*) To manufacture, construct, and deal in iron and steel and the products thereof in all the branches thereof and to smelt and roll iron and steel of all kinds and descriptions; (*g*) To build, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, maintain and operate, and to sell or otherwise dispose of dredges, dredging and other plants, vessels, lighters, floats, scows, tugs, barges and generally all stock and plant, machinery and appliances necessary for the proper carrying on of any of its undertakings and for this purpose to acquire all patent rights, patent trade marks and all other similar rights and privilegs; (*h*) To give any guarantee for the payment of money or the performance of any obligation or undertaking of any person, firm or corporation with which the company may have dealings; (*i*) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privileges, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment; (*j*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (*k*) To sell, or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Reade Construction Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

SHIPBUILDERS' CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1917, incorporating Gerard Ruel and Reginald Herbert Montague Temple, barristers, Robert George Osborne Thomson, executive officer, Frederick Charles Allen, solicitor's clerk, and Harry Reeve Burrows, clerk, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:— (a) To construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, charter, own, maintain, operate and manage (1) Steamships, tugs, dredges, lighters, vessels, and boats of every description; (2) Structures, erections, buildings, hotels, shops, stores, works, appliances, mills, machinery, plant and equipment of every nature and kind whatsoever, on land or water, deemed by the company to be necessary or required for or in connection with the construction, manufacture, maintenance, operation, navigation, management, renewal or repair of vessels, works, undertakings, appliances or equipment, or for or in connection with the accommodation, care or conveyance of passenger traffic, or the loading, unloading, handling, forwarding, warehousing, elevation, refrigeration, storage, treatment or care of freight, mails, express or other traffic of whatsoever description; (3) Lands, water lots, docks, wharves, basins, slips, harbor and port works, and terminal and other facilities, easements and privileges of every description; (b) To carry on any business incidental to the full and complete use and enjoyment of the works and facilities herein authorized or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection therewith or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of and render profitable any of the company's properties or rights; (c) To make traffic or other arrangements with any railway, steamboat or navigation company whose line of railway or undertaking communicates with or is contiguous to that of the company, or may be conveniently operated therewith, and to enter into agreements with such other company or companies for the conveying or leasing to it of the undertakings or works of the company in whole or in part or for amalgamation upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (d) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (e) To use any of the funds of the company to purchase or otherwise acquire, and take and hold shares, bonds or other securities of or in any other company or corporation, and to promote any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being carried on so as to benefit this company, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof, including the voting powers thereof; (f) To amalgamate with any other company having objects in whole or in part similar to those of this company; (g) With the approval of the shareholders, to issue and allot, as fully paid up, shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any services rendered or for any property, movable or immovable, property, rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, license, concessions, stock, bonds and debentures or other assets or things which it may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers hereby granted or to pay for same or any part thereof in bonds, debentures or other securities of this company; (h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, or to amalgamate with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to lend money to and act as employer, agent, or manager of any such person or company and to carry on the business of and to guarantee the contracts of or to otherwise assist any such person or company or any customers, and to guarantee the securities issued or to be issued either unconditionally or upon any condition, the bonds, debentures or other securities of any such company, and to take, hold or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold or re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (j) To dispose of any of the assets or undertakings of the company by sale, lease or otherwise for such consideration as the company may think proper, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of any other company; (k) To do all or any of the above things as principals, contractors, agents or attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Shipbuilders Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837 Incorporated 1880.

CAPITAL:—

Authorized and Issued	£6,000,000
Paid-up Capital, £2,000,000.	
Reserve Fund, £1,960,000.	
Together	£3,960,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve	£7,960,000

Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, 39 in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA, and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued—available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

President - - - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - - - - H. G. DINGMAN

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

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Yearly insertion	40.00 per inch
Financial Reports, Prospectuses, etc.	15 cents per agate line.

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Toronto, June 16, 1917.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

IN a small Ontario town one day recently a farmer walked into the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and demanded the balance of his savings account—a few thousands of dollars. The reason? He had read in the newspapers of "Conscription of Wealth." This is just an instance of how the public mind may be inflamed in an unsettled time like the present by reckless newspaper talk. Also it is a sample of the reckless methods by which many editors seek to cater to popular opinion. The idea of confiscating wealth will always be popular with the non-thinking masses, especially so long as popularity-seeking newspapers continue to encourage the idea rather than to educate the people to a common-sense view of the relations of capital and labor.

If individuals buried their treasure in their cellars there would be an excuse for such an agitation as that which is being aroused. But they do not. Every dollar is either invested or deposited in a bank and is therefore financing production or commercial business. In fact, all moneys invested within the nation are employed in the service of the nation and in the last analysis are in control of the nation. It is for the nation to organize financial and national resources to best perform the required service. But it must be remembered that Canada is a young country. She has illimitable natural resources, but has only since the war been producing sufficient to pay her way. The more capital she takes for the war the less she will have to finance production. The policy of deferring war debts is sound business if in the conservation of capital such capital can be made to produce more than the interest on borrowings.

It is for the Government to consider our national war debt and what should be raised against it annually and then distribute the burden in the manner it can best be borne without hindering productive development.

FOOLISH CORPORATION METHODS.

SPEAKING at a meeting of hardware manufacturers in the United States, the sales manager of the United States Steel Corporation said that his company believed it would be a serious mistake to put prices up suddenly or to the limit of what they might force out of the buyer. They regarded the manufacturer who used their steel as a partner or subsidiary. It was their aim to assist him to develop his business, and to enable him to make reasonable profits.

There are some big corporations in Canada who have yet to learn that this is the sane way to do business. We wish to repeat, what we have often said before, many investors suffer because the manager or directors of the concerns, into which they have put their money, pursue the very shortsighted policy of fighting, instead of encouraging their customers. At the present time we have in mind an important manufacturing concern that wants orders, but can't get them because they have treated some of their best customers in a most high-handed manner—a policy which we are quite sure would not carry with their shareholders. In fact, the shareholders are suffering to-day because of it.

It is this sort of thing that gives demagogues and agitators an excuse to campaign themselves into labor, municipal and national leadership. They get the support of the masses, who believe that because two or three companies are shortsighted, all corporations are necessarily grafters.

COMMON SENSE AND COST OF LIVING.

EVER since the outbreak of the public agitation against the high cost of living, and the daily press encouraged outcry by the people against alleged profiteers, both individuals and combines, THE FINANCIAL POST has been endeavoring to spread some common sense views as to the actual factors at work. We have pointed out that there is a world shortage of foodstuffs, that the cost of production has increased, that there is an insistent demand on the part of the nations with troops in the field, that the value of the dollar has decreased, and that the tendency of prices must be upward until the price had reached a level where it would check consumption. We argued that the food handlers could not control the law of supply and demand. We submitted, further, that Canada, as a food exporting country, was experiencing national prosperity largely because of the high world markets for her natural products.

And now comes the report of Commissioner W. F. O'Connor, K.C., to support our arguments, and the Government's announcement that the high cost of living is beyond administrative control. Mr. O'Connor's investigation has not been the first, but he is the first investigator to candidly present his findings to the public, because, as he himself points out, these findings are not popular, as they do not bear out the contentions of the agitators. Mr. O'Connor says that he cannot too earnestly impress that the manufacturing and trading classes have resisted the temptations and withstood the strain of the times through which we are passing, in a most commendable manner, and adds:—

"In the investigation of some lines, notwithstanding greatly enhanced prices, I found that dealers were making less profit than when they had been selling the same lines for about half the present prices. In others I found dealers selling to consumers away below cost. Rarely have I heard of cases meet for criticism or complaint.

"I know that this isn't the popular conception of the situation; it isn't in fact the conception with which I began investigation. I know that what I am now writing is not the most popular thing that I could write. But I know my facts and I have my proofs."

To illustrate just how well the conclusions of Mr. O'Connor coincide with the arguments which THE POST has been advancing, let us quote a few sentences at random from several editorials which have appeared during the current year:—

"The prevailing high cost of living has led to many unfounded and hysterical charges being levelled at the distributors of foodstuffs"—January 13th.

"For the reason that the modern daily press follows the policy of serving popular opinion rather than public interest the cry against business organization of a large scale is echoed and encouraged by many editors who have evidently given no more attention to the question than to listen to the remarks of narrow-minded agitators. The high cost of living has been made the excuse for an outcry against big business."—February 17th.

"In a great many cases where investigating bodies have not made reports—at least reports which have reached the public—the results do not accord with public opinion and are, therefore, suppressed."—February 17th.

"The further investigation into the high cost of living is carried the greater the evidence that the rising prices have been brought about by the working of the law of supply and demand, which is as old as human need. The contention has at various times been advanced in these columns that the agitations against certain business organizations are founded upon mob-hysteria; official inquiries generally indicate this."—March 17th.

THE POST was right in this matter because it presented a sane business analysis of the situation from an economic standpoint and refused to inflame public opinion merely because it was the popular thing to do.

HOW TO TREAT THE PUBLIC.

ONE of the outstanding policies constantly impressed upon corporations officials, by the FINANCIAL POST, is that they should never forget that they are trustees, not autocrats, in their dealings with the public and their customers. Nearly all experience shows that the big men, among executives, recognize this.

Hugh Mackay, one of our readers in Montreal, related an occurrence that, not only, exemplifies this, but serves as an example of how a corporation, particularly one engaged in public service, should act. Mr. Mackay was on his way to St. Andrews, N.B., to spend a week end with his father, the late Hon. Robert Mackay. By some mistake all the berths in one car—the St. John, N.B., sleeper—had been sold twice. The train had not gotten far from Montreal when the trouble began between contending passengers and the officials. Several passengers with tickets for the same berths almost came to blows. Everyone was damning the C. P. R.

It happened that Lord Shaughnessy, the President was on the train. He had just sat down to dinner in his private car with Mr. Mackay and some other friends when he heard of the trouble. He at once proceeded to the oversold car. The occupants were fighting mad. They fought to get near him. They shook their fists and their tickets in his face. Finally, he got them quiet. He not only got them quiet; he got them satisfied. Not only were they satisfied but they were happy. It took him two hours but in that time, he had personally examined every ticket; chatted with every passenger, sympathized with everybody, including the porter, and he left every passenger perfectly contented.

Of course, Shaughnessy has exceptional personal qualities for doing this sort of thing. The only other man, we know of in his class is Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem Steel. The trouble is many other executives are indifferent, they repel the public instead of pleasing them. Rivers-Wilson of the Grand Trunk, was a good example of this latter type and instead of getting his railroad out of trouble he got it deeper in.

There was not a man or woman in that C.P.R. car who would not, ever afterwards, travel preferably by C. P. R., who would not fight for its President.

Sane, fair treatment, such as this, on the part of all business, would soon kill all cries for public ownership, for food controllers, or for the many other interferences with business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB is reported to have said that the steel business is far from its zenith.

* * *

POPULAR definition of "Conscription of Wealth"—to take part of the wealth of everyone who has more than I have.

* * *

A CONSUMERS' League has been formed in British Columbia, with a membership of 850 women, who have volunteered for service in agricultural and fruit growing districts.

* * *

ALL power to R. B. Bennett, M.P., in his campaign to reduce the number of civil servants at Ottawa if, as he says, the salary list can be reduced and efficiency increased at the same time. There is some slight evidence that the powers at Ottawa are beginning to consider business methods in relation to the administration of the machinery of the country's affairs.

* * *

AFTER the O'Connor report on the food situation, it is a relief to find that Fuel Controller Macgrath is to direct his inquiries towards the problems of production and distribution and not to dark-lantern investigations of the bins of the retailers. The Government is learning that these problems must be considered in a big way and it must similarly educate the people, even though, as Mr. O'Connor states, they do not want to know it.

* * *

SPEAKING of the regulation of prices for foodstuffs, the New York "Annalist" remarks that the government might place a death penalty on any one selling wheat for more than a dollar a bushel—and the effect would be to stop production of the cereal. The people can reduce the price of any food product if enough individuals will go without; the trouble is that they would rather pay the price, high as it is.

GEN. SMUTS, EX-BOER, WINS BRITISH LAURELS

Former Foe of England Whose Sagacity Foiled the Germans in South Africa—A Brilliant Orator.

One of the leading figures in the military campaign of the Boers against Britain in South Africa a few years ago, and to-day placed among those outstanding Britishers who are recognized as possessing the Imperial mind—that in a word is an introduction to General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, and the representative of the South African Commonwealth in the Imperial conference in London. In placing General Smuts in the category referred to, Judson C. Welliver, London representative of the New York *Sun*, mentions Lloyd George in the same connection, and links these statesmen with the two Pitts, Palmerston and Disraeli, and in so doing submits the following data about his career as establishing his calibre:

Born in Johannesburg in 1870.

Educated in South Africa and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made a really distinguished scholastic record and earned the highest honors.

Practised law with eminent success in South Africa.

Wrote extensively on a variety of public questions.

Entered politics as a young man, and was an unfailing supporter of the Boer cause when the South African war broke out.

Rose to distinction as one of the military figures in that struggle, and to more distinction as one of the first men to recognize, after the Boer cause had been lost, that destiny and common sense summoned the real intelligence of the Dutch States to accept the situation and to become the right kind of citizens of the British Empire.

Was one of the leading figures in framing the new scheme of government for the Union of South Africa, under which within a few years after the Boers had been conquered Great Britain turned over to them, as the citizens of a British dominion, the complete control of their own affairs.

Became in the government of President Botha of the South Africa Union the right hand of the President in the direction of domestic affairs.

Foiled German Intrigue.

At the beginning of the present war immediately took a leading part in making certain that the South African nation should not fall into the trap which the Germans thought had been set for it and revolt against its allegiance to the British Empire.

Became Minister of National Defence and as such directed the campaign in which the German colonies were seized by the South African forces.

Sent to London as one of South Africa's representatives for the purpose of imperial consideration of imperial problems presented by the war.

The foregoing is a very brief epitome of the record of the man, who is now barely 47 years old, has the better part of his career ahead of him, and begins to be regarded as one of the coming figures of the empire and, indeed, of the world.

The fashion in which Smuts has captured the whole United Kingdom within the past few months is one of the most impressive evidences of the real cosmopolitan quality of this nation. He has become, I think, it may fairly be said, next only to David Lloyd-George, London's favorite orator. Wherever there is patriotic speechmaking to be made, wherever there is need for an inspiring and invigorating statement of the causes to action, and the inspiring justification for Great Britain's place in this war, there Smuts is wanted. He is a real statesman of vision an understanding, and a wonderfully practical administrator. Although not much is said or known in these times as to the contributions which particular men make to the cause of national and imperial defence, it begins to be appreciated that Jan Smuts is one of the men upon whom the Lloyd-George administration leans for counsel and guidance, and one man in whom it has not been disappointed.

It is not always easy for a distinguished provincial at the capital to make his way if he is of the forceful and determined sort that Smuts is. He is liable to be a bit misunderstood; to be suspected of a bit of presumptuousness if he offers advice, and presumes to know as much about affairs as the seasoned denizens of the metropolis. Smuts is not of this sort. He has a happy faculty of giving advice without giving offence; of interesting himself without intruding himself; of helping without being even suspected of hindering. Wherever Smuts makes a speech there men rise up and applaud sentiments which represent practical counsel for administrators and inspiring appeal to the nation.

Speeches Aroused England.

When I first began to find Smuts' speeches in the newspapers nearly every day, I was disposed to a little cynicism about the importance attached to this reconstructed Boer General. I wondered if the Britishers were jollying him a bit in the hope that through him they might tickle the satisfaction of his Boer constituents. But after I had read some of his speeches I knew why they got so much space in the papers. They were just naturally the best speeches that were being made in London, and with the exception of the Premier's, they were about the most widely read. Testimony to this was to be found in the stream of letters which they brought to the newspapers indicating admiration and approval of everything he said.

Smuts is one of the men who have had time in spite of the stress of war to shadow forth an outline of the vast sequences of this era. It is a vision of what the British Empire and the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon races means to the world.

"This," said Gen. Smuts in one of his recent speeches, "is the battle of freemen against bondmen. Before the war it was bruited abroad that this nation had become corrupted by wealth, that it was growing soft and that the day of trial would find it wanting; but when the blow fell it showed what freemen could do. It showed what a free nation could do when it was fed on the stuff of freedom. To-day it has become the financial, the moral and, in a sense, the military mainstay of the Allies.

"Looking at this nation as it stands before the world to-day," he continued. "I feel that liberty, like wisdom, is once more justified of her children. The great British commonwealth of nations overseas did not always want this bloodshed and the terror of militarism always overshadowing them. They wanted to bend all their energies and resources to the building up of their nations, and that could not be done when they had to be prepared to meet the enemy at every point. Slowly but surely America has come to realize that this struggle was the old struggle for which she had fought in former wars. This was once more George Washington against George III. In other words, the issue of freedom against slavery, of free government against military despotism.

Battle For Freedom.

"In my day and in my country," added Gen. Smuts, "I have seen freedom go under, but I have seen it rise again. I have seen that small people of mine, a beaten people, rise again and fighting for the same freedom again, but now no longer for themselves but for the whole of the rest of the world, and the record of their efforts you will find written all over Africa south of the equator."

This is the sort of appeal that Smuts and men of his mind made in South Africa at the beginning of the war. These men realize that British institutions, though indeed forced upon them unwillingly, had been really a blessing. In truth there are no more loyal Britsh imperialists in the empire now than these men of South Africa, who fought under Kruger and Botha in the South African war. They were won in the midst of the bitterness of their defeat by the generosity which handed their country back to them and gave them a measure of freedom and of real control and opportunity that they had never enjoyed and could not have hoped for under the narrow and almost despotic reign of Kruger and his burghers.

In South Africa they love him because they have learned to have confidence in him. If some sort of an imperial Senate or council of the empire is going to be set up after this war Smuts' must be accounted one of the men who will have an important part in guiding its development. If a seer could rise up to-day and tell Britain that one day within the next five and twenty years there would be a Premier of the world-wide British Empire who would not be a citizen of the British Isles. I suppose that more people would guess Jan Smuts as the man than would name any other citizen of the empire.

PERSONAL

A. ROSS CRAWFORD, who for a number of years has been connected with the advertising department of the Montreal Star, has severed his connection with that paper to become a partner in the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of Redpath & Co. The other members of the firm are J. Herbert Redpath, R. L. Cooper, and A. Ross Crawford.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN R. MOODIE, who has been elected to the directorate of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has for many years been a prominent figure in the commercial and financial life of Hamilton. He is president of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, and a director of the Imperial Cotton Company and is connected with various other industrial companies.

SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, captain of industry and philanthropist, who died at his home in Montreal on Saturday, was one of the most remarkable characters in the business life of Canada. Entering the tobacco business at the time of the Civil War, he founded and built up the Macdonald Tobacco Company, one of the greatest businesses of the kind on the continent, and amassed a very large fortune, one of the largest in Canada.

He was senior director of the Bank of Montreal, of which he was also the largest shareholder, and was also on the board of the Montreal Trust Company, but he declined the majority of the directorate opportunities that came to him, finding his chief interest in his own business, and in the encouragement of education. His benefactions to McGill University, were of a princely character, but they did not by any means comprise all of his educational contributions. The magnificent Macdonald College, which he established at St. Anne de Bellevue, and the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, stand as monuments to his interest in Canada's basic industry of agriculture. He received his knighthood in 1898. Sir William had a profound contempt for public opinion, and even carried his conservatism to such lengths that it was not until four years ago that he would permit the installation of telephones or typewriters in his office. Sir William was a bachelor, his closest relatives being nephews and nieces.

T. HOWARD STEWART and WALTER M. STEWART, sons of David Stewart, for nearly half a century confidential adviser of the late Sir William Macdonald, who have inherited the immense fortune and the great tobacco business built up by their benefactor, are young men, but they have evidently made good. They are the sole proprietors of a business which employs several thousand hands, and which is said to yield a profit of close to a million dollars annually. Both have been identified with the business for many years, and since the retirement of their father and the illness of Sir William, have had the entire responsibility of carrying on the business, which is the largest of its kind in Canada, and one of the most important in America. Some idea of its value may be formed from the offer of $6,500,000 which was made for it a few years ago. The business will be continued under the old name. The good fortune of these two young men is one of the romances of the business world.

SENATOR OWENS, whose death occurred at his home in Montreal, last Friday, was a very successful business man. He was formerly connected with the firm of T. & W. Owens, which carried on an extensive lumbering and mercantile business, but retired in 1897, and later purchased from the estate of the late Hon. L. J. Papineau all the unconceded land in the Papineau seignory. He retained his interest in this vast tract of land until recently, when he disposed of nearly all of it to a syndicate. He laid aside his active business cares a few years ago and made his home in Montreal. Until recently he spent his summers at Montebello, where he conducted an extensive dairy farm. He took a deep interest in agriculture and a short time ago was awarded a gold medal for having the best farm in the province of Quebec. Senator Owens was appointed to the Red Chamber in 1896, after his defeat by Dr. Christie for the Commons. Senator Owens was a power in the councils of the Conservative party for many years. He was president of the Central Railway of Canada.

SIR OWEN PHILIPPS, chairman of the India Council, who is soon to visit America in the interest of world shipping, stands six feet five inches in his stockings, and is the smallest or shortest of three brothers. When Sir Donald Currie died, and the Union Castle Steamship Line, which he owned, had to be sold to settle the estate, Sir Owen Philipps attended the sale and purchased the entire fleet of the Union Castle Line for £5,250,000 sterling, and on the spot gave his personal check in payment. He is a member of the British Parliament, and the possessor of many decorations and royal distinctions. In business he is chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and also of the Union Castle Line, director of Elder, Dempster & Co., Lamport & Holt Line, British and African Line, Glen Line, King Line and many other shipping companies. He is also director of the London and South-Western Railway, member of the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings, and is always consulted by the British Government on matters of importance connected with shipping. In British shipping circles Sir Owen is familiarly referred to as "The Big Man."

WM. STONE, who has just been appointed to the directorate of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance company, is the type of man that should prove a valuable asset to that institution, having had a wide experience in both business and financial affairs. His original business training was with Wm. Stone Sons, Limited, Ingersoll, in which concern he still has a large financial interest. He came to Toronto thirty-three years ago to manage the Toronto Lithographing Company, which about ten years ago was incorporated as Stone, Limited, with Mr. Stone as president, a position he still occupies. Under his management this company has made enormous progress. Life insurance is one of Mr. Stone's favorite interests, and for some years he was on the board of one of the local companies. Banking has also come in for his attention, and with the exception of the president, he has seen a longer term of service on the directorate of the Bank of Toronto than any other of its present members. He plays golf a little, but his principal pastime at present is farming. His thirty-three-acre farm is situated near Oakville, where he can be seen almost daily, in shirt sleeves and overalls, assisting in the cultivation of the soil. This year, in order to help in production of staple articles of food, he has six acres devoted to potatoes and a similar acreage to beans. In the meantime he is increasing in weight and cultivating on his features a healthy looking tan.

CURRENT OPINION

CANADA'S FOOD RESOURCES.

Wall Street Journal.

No nation has greater undeveloped food resources than Canada. At the same time there is no nation which has attained an equal per capita production of one food-grain, thanks to machinery and good banking.

Where, however, more can be done, more will be expected, especially by the country which was first in the new world to respond to the true significance of the present war.

While best known as a wheat raising country, nevertheless, not much more than a twelfth of Canada's wheat belt has been cultivated.

Everyone knows of the maritime fisheries of the Dominion on both coasts, the salmon industry of British Columbia, and that even a few carloads of fish from Lake Winnipeg find their way as far southeast as Cleveland and Pittsburgh. To these resources as yet only slightly utilized, must be added the known fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, still to be inventoried and the unexplored fisheries of these provinces and of the great north country. It is said that under proper supervision the food supply from the lakes of Manitoba would make it a principal source of supply.

In 1916 Canada exported over $300,000,000 of foodstuffs, including over $128,000,000 of annual products, at high prices. Part of these prices was at high cost to the sellers, for there has been a heavy decrease in the number of cattle, hogs and sheep, and a great deal of good brood stock has been marketed in the last few years.

In Manitoba creamery output has not made much headway since 1911. If local distribution of milk and butter is in the hands of a few large concerns, they should at once embark in the great national service of increasing production.

These are conditions which affect an already threatened world food shortage. They are not due to lack of intelligence, thrift, energy or bank credit.

Perhaps Canada also needs an administrator of food production, to articulate the common purpose and union of her farming, financial and commercial interests, to compel co-operation of large distributors with producers, to centralize the management of and thus abolish a multiplicity of local organizations, to distribute and husband farm labor, to harvest the whole of every crop, to protect it from damage on the land, the wharf or the car.

PAYING WAR BILL FIVE YEARS MORE

The Great Importance of Developing Canada as a Factor in the World's Ocean-borne Commerce.

Special to THE FINANCIAL POST by Agnes C. Laut.

I spoke in a previous article of Canada's unexploited natural resources being ample to pay her war bill, though the war should go on for another three years. I have just been talking to an Imperial officer, and if we are to deal with facts—not what we wish to believe—unless Germany collapses internally, the war may go on for another five years. And our war bill will be—not four billions, but six billions.

It was the officer's opinion, and it has been growing on me the longer I have been in Canada, that Canada is not getting full value for her war bill. No matter what contracts were signed by incompetent buyers for long time or short time, it seems to me with impending bankruptcy hanging over the whole world, contracts ought not to be carried out for material which has to be junked and scrapped when it reaches England. There is no man, private or officer, who does not know that millions of dollars worth of Canadian material have been scraped as useless when it reached England—harness that would not stand the strain, boots unfit for service, rifles that could not be used, transport wagons too flimsy and narrow of tire for use in muddy, bad roads. Also ships have been chartered and held idle at a cost of $5,000 a day because some one on this side was not up to his job of handling ocean transportation.

Opportunities as to Shipping.

In other words, Canada's war bill has been and is yet higher than is necessary. If Canada had been up to snuff in ocean transportation, she could in the first year of the war have secured tonnage at $30 a ton. By 1915 it was up to $100 a ton. By 1916 the charge was $150. To-day, because she dilly-dallied and haggled and blundered, Canada will have to pay $200 for her tonnage; and even at those figures there is little available.

First, then, Canada must cut her war bill to the bone. Short contracts, or long contracts, what is not up to service must be cut out. In other countries, many stout shoulders will bear the burden. Canada's shoulders are stout and valiant enough. But she has only seven million pairs of shoulders, compared to Uncle Sam's one hundred million shoulders, or England's forty-five million, or France's forty-five million; and the same weight spread over forty-five million shoulders will be lighter than when spread over seven million shoulders. We don't want the dead weight of rake-offs added to the war bill.

The Benefits of Commerce.

Since the days of the Armada, England has largely paid her war bills out of the earnings of her ocean commerce. Did you ever stop to think of it, that in area the British Isles are not half the size of one of our Western Provinces, yet they have garnered to themselves the wealth of the entire world. How? By carrying the commerce of the world on the high seas, and so, indirectly, becoming the world's exchange market and banker. For instance, before the war changed things, England's share of freight per year on American commerce was over $300,000,000. If Canada could carry that proportion of foreign commerce or of Dominion ocean freight, she could pay her war bills in ten years without any heavy dead weight cast on to posterity.

Ships vs. Troops.

Yet Canada has fewer merchant ships to-day than she had when the war broke out. *She could have done more for the Empire by building ships to carry food than by sending troops. It is a point worth the anti-conscriptionist's noting. If they are too conscientious to fight, perhaps their conscience would permit them to build ships.*

Canada has the steel, the timber, the artisans to build ships. It is her one way out from under the weight of the war bill.

The thought at once arises and has been taken up by the Imperial authorities—in such a new war industry, should the new munition scale of high wages be paid; and if they are, how can ships be made to bear the burden of the war bill? *Won't we have to tax ourselves still more heavily to build the ships, to gather the toll to pay the war bill?*

That depends on whether we have conscription or not. If we have conscription, let it be (first) for farm, (second) for factory, (third) for firing line.

The farmer who raises 1,000 bushels of wheat in a 50-acre lot raises what will feed 200 people for a year, which is just as great an accomplishment as to shoot a dozen of the enemy from the firing line. The soldier does not exact exorbitant wages. The farmer does not exact exorbitant wages. Why should the factory? *Let the man who cannot farm or fight build ships under conscription.*

That is the Imperial Government's idea. It looks as if it were the only way out for half the world before we finish with this war.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB AND SALESMANSHIP

Chairman of Bethlehem Tells to Great Congress of World's Salesmen Importance of Establishing Confidence in Delivery.

At the annual meeting of the World's Congress of Salesmanship, Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and known as one of the world's greatest human marketing agencies told some interesting things about securing big business and the importance of establishing in the mind of the buyer confidence in the concern's ability to make satisfactory delivery. This was the great factor in securing British war orders. We quote a few of Mr. Schwab's remarks:—

"I have had some experience as a salesman, and I have found that it is a great deal easier to sell a big thing than to sell a little thing. It was easier to sell the Carnegie Steel Corporation to Mr. Morgan for $500,000,000 than it would be to sell a $100 piano to a farmer who has not interested in music.

"At the outset of the war in Europe, I called on Lord Kitchener and Admiral Fisher. They wanted great quantities of war materials. They wanted Bethlehem to make them. It did not take any skill on my part as a salesman to induce the British Government to give Bethlehem these contracts, but it did take a great deal of effort on the part of Bethlehem to develop that thoroughness of organization and skill in management all down the line, which made the British Government feel confident that we could deliver to them the material they wanted and which we promised.

"Later on in the war, Mr. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Company, negotiated a single contract with the Allies for $84,000,000 worth of shells. That was the largest single order ever given up to that time to one company. Mr. Grace did not have to work very hard to persuade the Allied Governments to buy those shells, but he did have to work to a supreme degree to prepare far ahead of time to be able to deliver those shells, and then to do the job on time after he got the contract.

"One of the greatest elements of skill in a salesman is to create in the mind of the customer the thought that the salesman will in fact be able to produce the goods which he is trying to sell. The samples may be fine, but the customer must know that the man in the factory behind the samples will also do his part to the uttermost.

"That is something new in salesmanship. I may induce you to buy large quantities of goods from me, but unless I can induce my organization down to the humblest workman, to want to produce those goods, economically and efficiently, my skill in selling you the goods is wasted. It is easy enough to sell goods if the price is made very low. Good salesmanship means getting a good price for good material. I make it a point in our companies to have the salesmen personally participate in the profits, based on their individual sales. It is not always the best salesman who sells the greatest quantity of goods, but it is the best salesman who sells the greatest quantity at the best price.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

Canada Steamships.

A.R.F.—The Canada Steamship Lines recently declared a dividend of 5¼ per cent. on the preferred. I was under the impression that this was payable on June 1, but have not received my cheque.

The 5¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of Canada Steamship Lines was recently declared as you state. However, it is payable on June 15, and not June 1.

Canadian Oil.

F. N. B., Toronto.—Can you give us any idea as to the value of Canadian Oil Companies shares at the present time, and also what the future prospects are for this concern.

Enquiries regarding the affairs of this company indicate that, like most producers of petroleum products, its operations have been very successful recently; the outlook is regarded with optimism. Detailed information is somewhat difficult to secure owing to the fact that the majority of the oil companies are controlled by big interests. For instance, the Canadian Oil Company is controlled by the National Refining Company of Ohio, and to complicate matters it may be stated that this company is successor to a Delaware company of the same name incorporated in 1901, which itself succeeded an Ohio company of the same name, incorporated in 1882. Further the National Refining Company is associated with the Northern Oil Company, the National Pipe Line Company, and the Peerless Transit Line. We are also informed of reports that there have been indications recently that still larger interests have been active in the background, but there is no confirmation of this. Our information regarding the market is that it has been pretty well bought up and that holdings are in strong hands. The market for the common is around 40, and indications are that that figure could be readily realized. There has recently been a demand for the preferred and the market appears to have been pretty well cleared up at from 88 up to par. The latter price seems to indicate the present situation very well. However, with both stocks the narrowness of the market would indicate that any considerable volume of either buying or selling would have an important effect on prices.

Russian Rouble Bonds.

J. E. B., Grimsby.—I would appreciate your opinion regarding Russian bonds, internal, 5½ per cent., 1916—26.

J. R. M., London.—Can you give me any information on the situation as regards Russian rouble bonds?

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the unfavorable effect upon the market for these securities which has followed the recent political and war developments and their effect upon the exchange situation. Conditions at the present are really so unsettled and the future so uncertain that it is very difficult to express a definite opinion. THE POST has several times pointed out to investors that the purchase of Russian rouble bonds could only be considered as an out-and-out speculation as these bonds are an internal obligation, and, therefore, subject to all the fluctuations of exchange, not to mention the question of security. The opinion was expressed some time ago that the proposition appeared to be a good one for the person willing to take a chance on a long hold to make substantial profits. Since then political developments have very much upset the situation. The present outlook would appear to be that, with an efficient administration to carry through the campaign of the Allies to a successful conclusion, the exchange situation should gradually improve and with it the value of the rouble bond investment. However, there is still some uncertainty as to the political future while the prolonging of the war with its effect upon the country's financial obligations also further defers the righting of the exchange situation. We would call your attention to the article appearing in last week's issue dealing with the Russian investment situation.

B.C. Lumber.

W.H., Prescott.—Can you give me any information as to the present situation regarding the affairs of the B.C. Lumber Corporation?

We have been making some further inquiries regarding the affairs of the B.C. Lumber corporation, and additional information confirms in a general way what we have already stated. The proposal for the sale of the New Westminster mill is evidently still pending and it would appear doubtful if this can be successfully put through, However, the outlook is that under the receivership the properties can be carried along until there is an opportunity to realize on them. An official of the company states that he was recently informed by one of the largest wholesale lumber dealers in the United States that the market had improved about $5 per thousand since the outbreak of the war, and that in his opinion there would be further improvements, probably to the same extent, when the war ended. Under these conditions there would appear to be a farly satisfactory outlook for the company to operate all or part of its plants or to dispose of the standing timber. The extent of the operations to be carried on in the future may, however, depend upon the financial arrangements that the company is able to make.

J. A. Thompson, Winnipeg, reports that his firm has been awarded the following debenture issues: Manson Con. S.D., $7,000, 6½ per cent., 20 years; Green Bay S.D., $1,800, 7 per cent., 15 years; Oukraina S.D., $1,700, 7 per cent., 15 years; Plenty Rur. Tel. Co., Ltd., $26,000, 7 per cent., 15 years; Lenora-Lake Rur. Tel. Co., Ltd., $11,000, 7 per cent., 15 years.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued, changing the corporate name of Gunn, Richards & Co., Limited, of Montreal, to that of Gunn-Richards, Limited.

COMMON SENSE AND "CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH"

Some Serious Aspects of the Problem of Invested Capital in Relation to Production.

In its June letter the National City Bank discusses taxation of the kind which proposes to "conscript" the surplus incomes of the rich for war purposes and tells of the ill-effects such conscription would have upon national progress. In part the letter says:

"The agitation in favor of 'making wealth pay,' of insisting upon 'a sacrifice of dollars as well as a sacrifice of blood,' of dragging individual and corporate wealth out of its hiding places,' of 'making war unpopular,' of 'saving future generations from the burden of war debts,' goes on with a zest which suggests that to some at least of the participants the pursuit is real sport. There is a famous passage from Macaulay in which he gives currency to the opinion that the Puritans of the time of the Commonwealth objected to bear-baiting, not so much because it gave pain to the bear, as because it afforded amusement to the spectators. In the present instance there is reason for believing that the plutocrat-baiters are interested less in the revenues that may be produced for the Government than in the extraction of wealth from the rich.

"There are sound reasons why an important share of the expenses of the war should be raised by taxation during the war. Most lines of business are under extraordinary stimulus, profits are larger than usual, wages are generally higher, and the employment of the people is very complete. Therefore the country can afford to pay taxes now better perhaps than it will be able to in the years following the war, when it may be suffering from reaction.

"Moreover, the industrial capacity and labor supply of the country is occupied with war business to such an extent that it is impossible to go ahead with constructive work in other lines as usual. The current income of the country must of necessity be given over largely to the Government, either through loans or taxation, to enable it to carry on the war, and the proportion between loans and taxation should be governed neither by a desire to favor or penalize wealth but by the probable effects upon the general welfare, through the results upon industry, employment, and the ability of the country to meet conditions after the war.

Uses of Private Wealth.

"No taxation conceivably possible after the war will be as important to the masses of the people as the possible difference between a state of general industrial activity, with full employment to all the people, and a state of industrial depression such as this country experienced in the winter of 1914-15. Everybody will be able to pay his share of the taxes if the industries are busy, and still have a better living than he will have if the industries are depressed.

"The catch phrases which are used show the same want of comprehension of the fundamental relations of society which is responsible for most of the ill-feeling and friction in the industrial world. The agitation is all based upon the assumption that private wealth is devoted to the owners, and that if it is taken away from them, even though destroyed, nobody else is a loser. The whole idea is that the proposed taxation will reach hidden hoards, or possibly curtail the luxurious living of the rich, with apparently no appreciation of the fact that it will fall upon the industrial fund, the capital available for the support of industry.

"Is the public interested in the industrial fund? Is it interested in the production of things for the public market? This is an opportune time to ask if it is interested in the supply and price of things of common consumption. Is the public interested in the development and improvement of industry, in the multiplication of power plants and the enlargement of industrial capacity and output? Is it interested in the facilities for transportation? If it is agreed that the public is interested in these things, then the proposal to withdraw capital in great amounts from these purposes should be considered with regard to its effect upon the public interests, instead of being treated as though the individual title-holders were alone concerned.

* * *

"The above merely illustrates the actual whereabouts and employment of this private wealth which we are savagely told must be dragged out of its secret hiding places and devoted to public use.

"But, of course, it will be said that all of this industrial equipment, although admittedly devoted to public use, is only rented to the public at a profit. The owners are taking toll of the public and increasing their own riches; no thanks to them. But this is not a question of thanks; it is a question of results to the public. No investment can bring profits to the owner unless the public finds an advantage in using it; the profits of the owner are certain evidence of gains to the user. Moreover, the profits of the owner, above what are consumed by himself and dependents, are put back into industry, creating new utilities, which, in their turn, if successful, yield benefits to the public. It is the profits made by the introduction of new methods which finance more new methods, a cumulative and never-ending prices. There is no other use to which surplus profits can be applied but to the further expansion and improvement of industry.

New Capital Always Needed.

"If all the industries of the country were turned over to the Government, their functions would be unchanged, and whether the public was benefited or not would depend upon whether they were run more efficiently by the Government than they are now. There would still have to be profits, or a surplus of production above current consumption, or progress would come to a stop. New capital from some source must be constantly forthcoming in a growing and advancing community to finance the new ideas that are always incubating and provide the increased capacity that is always required.

"Development cannot go on without the experiments and expenditures that private capital now pays for. If the Government owned the railways it would have to provide for electrification, for the elevation of tracks, the construction of terminals, the production of power, and the increase of equipment, just as the companies do now, and it would have to get this capital either directly from surplus revenues or by borrowing from the public and making the rates high enough to cover interest charges.

"The essential question then is whether the private owners personally absorb a larger share of these gains than they are fairly entitled to. However large profits may be we have seen that all except what the owners consume go back into industry. If all the industries were given to the Government outright and the latter hired the present owners to operate them on salaries equivalent to their accustomed living expenses, the situation would be practically the same as now.

"Are the owners getting too much, in receiving their living expenses as compensation for their services in managing the industries? They sometimes live extravagantly, and wasteful extravagance is offensive for many reasons, although often justified upon the theory that it 'makes work.' The world doesn't need to have work 'made' for it; the great problem of society is to save work and to make work more effective in order that there may be a greater supply of comforts for all. If there was a clearer understanding of the part which savings and investments play in the progress of society, and of the fact that unproductive, wasteful expenditures retard that progress, there would be less of the latter. There is much ignorance upon this subject among both the possessors of wealth and their critics.

The Motive of Self-Interest.

"The sense of social responsibility, of interest in the progress and welfare of society, is an attribute of the higher civilization. There is much evidence that it is growing, but it is not yet a dominating influence. The most powerful motive in the activities of men is still self-interest, the desire to win distinction and to command the comforts and luxuries that money will buy.

"The difference between the private ownership of industries and public ownership, or socialism, is that the former makes use of this motive. The successful owner has the privilege of fixing his own 'salary,' but over against this is the fact that he renders an interested, zealous, and more effective service than can be otherwise had. Nor is it simply that selfish interest inspires him to greater efforts; there is a freedom, an individual responsibility and opportunity for initiative, which is of even greater importance.

"It is natural to think of existing conditions as fixed and permanent, that there is only a routine of work to be followed, and that the principal problem is that of dividing up the current production. That is the outlook and scope of view of those who complain of the present order, But society does not stand still. It is constantly changing and improving the methods of industry. Managing a railroad is more than handling the traffic that is offered from day to day; it includes constantly re-building and re-equipping it into a better railroad, and that is the principal reason why the Government ownership of railroads is undesirable.

Savings There Must Be.

"The most important work for each generation is that of carrying society forward, making its own additions to the sum of inherited knowledge, and giving to its successors something more than it received. This is accomplished in the manner illustrated above, and by using the savings of one achievement for the development of another. There must be savings, profits, accumulations, in order that thehe may be progress, and the greater they are the more rapid the progress will be. The conspicuous fortunes of the day, which it is common to say should have been distributed in the making or should be reduced or curtailed by taxation, are productively employed in ways permanently beneficial to the humblest members of the community and their children after them.

. . .

"If this reasoning is correct the community should beware how it seizes for current use upon the capital which is certainly destined for the industrial fund. To a very great extent it must be done, but it is not to be done in the spirit of eager confiscation with which in some quarters it is advocated at the present time. It would be folly to seize it upon the theory that the public is really acquiring anything at the expense of the rich owner, for under no conceivable circumstances will the taxation encroach upon the portion of his income which is devoted to his own support. Indeed, the common argument for the seizing of large incomes is that it will involve no sacrifice to the owners. This is true: the sacrifice is from a fund destined to public use and at the expense of society as a whole in the future."

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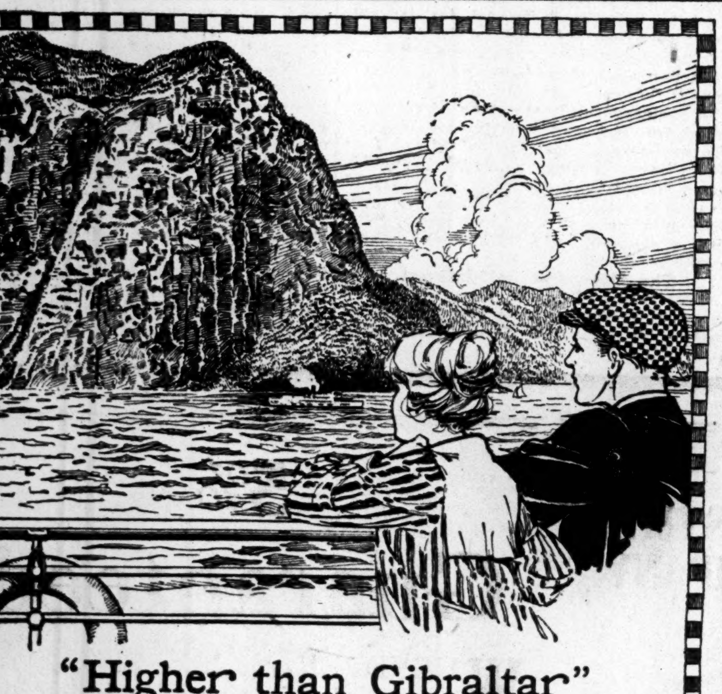

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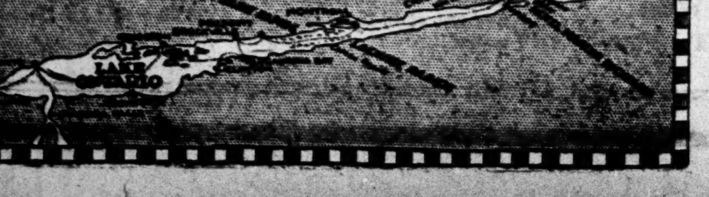

NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

BOND PRICES IN U.S. REACH LOW LEVELS

High-grade City Issues Now at About 4.29% Against 3.90% Last Year.

ISSUES FAIL TO SELL

Over One-third of the Municipal Offerings Made During May Did Not Find Purchasers.

As illustrating the trend of municipal bond prices over a period of years, statistics presented by the Boned Buyer of New York, will prove illuminating at the present juncture. United States Municipals, of course, yield a much lower rate than Canadian municipals, and consequently may not fluctuate so widely but their movement will give a general idea of concurrent movements in Canada.

The Trend of Prices.

"Our index of market values of the highest grade city issues has had many ups and downs since the passage of the income tax law in 1913," says the Bond Buyer. "At that time it stood at 4.45 per cent. Subsequently it declined (as prices climbed) as low as 4.16 per cent. in 1914, 4.08 per cent. in 1915, 3.90 per cent. in 1916, and 3.88 per cent. in January of the current year.

"To-day, as nearly as it is possible to judge from the nominal quotations available, it is about 4.29 per cent., as compared with 4.15 per cent. on May first and 4.03 per cent. on April first.

"While this rise in the cost of municipal borrowing seems quite abrupt, it should not be considered too seriously since it reflects the complete stagnation of the investment world during the placing of the Liberty Loan rather than any permanent impairment in the credit of our largest cities. Other bonds have acted similarly as, for instance, the "Annalist's" average of 40 listed bonds which has declined in price from 90 in January to 83 in May or below the 1916 low of 85½."

Some Recent Examples.

The Bond Buyer shows how prices have been ranging quite recently. "Buffalo," it states, "found this week that it could not sell 4¼'s at par. Thus, it may be said that the highest-grade municipals have declined to below 4¼ per cent. basis. Newark, not at the moment considered legal for New York savings banks, sold bonds during the week on a 4.49 per cent. basis, while Trenton, N.J., bonds, legal everywhere and a popular bond as a rule, sold on a 4.48 per cent. basis.

"Going further into the country, reports of bond offerings disclose a general decline in selling values. Ohio County issues, for instance, must be 5's in order to attract bids. This statement will be vouched for by not a few county auditors who know from actual experiences of the last few weeks.

Failed to Sell.

"In April, we estimated that about one-third of the bonds offered failed to sell. In May, by actual count at the end of this week, more than one-third of the scheduled offerings were either reported to have been failures or had not been reported sold. It should be kept in mind, however, that all these unsuccessful attempts to borrow do not necessarily indicate inability to borrow. Dozens of issues have been advertised to be sold at par or better which carried interest rates too low to permit any bidding at market prices. These bonds must be re-offered at higher rates and will then undoubtedly sell, as for instance, the Buffalo, N.Y., 4¼'s. There would have been no question of their selling as 4½'s, but a bid of par for 4¼'s did not permit the purchaser to resell the bonds, except at a loss."

HALIFAX AGAIN.

City Comes Into the Market for a Couple of Thousand.

With clock-like regularity the city of Halifax invites tenders for its bonds about this time each year. Its 1917 requirements amount to $199,500 and bond houses are invited to offer for the purchase of such amount of debentures or stock as will yield this sum. Two tenders are requested,—one for debentures or stock maturing at the end of 34 years and bearing interest at five per cent.; the other for debentures or stock, repayable in 30 equal annual instalments of principal and interest. The city's needs are not extensive this year, but its wisdom in proceeding along regular systematic lines is to be commended. The price secured will undoubtedly be considerably lower than last year, but over a period of years, the average price will be quite reasonable.

WARN PEOPLE.

Before Holding Tax Sale, Vancouver Will Give Delinquents Last Chance.

Realizing that large payments of tax arrears must be made in the near future if a tax sale is to be avoided, Vancouver city council has decided to give the people one more chance to pay up. A motion proposed by Ald. Kirk and seconded by Ald. Marshall was passed, to the effect that notices be sent out to those in arrears. The motion was as follows: "That the tax collectors prepare and send out as early as possible notices to the owners of all property now subject to tax sale, showing the amount necessary to exempt them from sale during the current year and setting out briefly how the financial position of the city renders an early tax sale imperative if such arrears are not paid forthwith."

Ald. Kirk said such a course might posibly obviate the necessity for a tax sale this year. If the 1914 arrears were paid in, such a sale would not be necessary.

Ald. Gale declared the council should consider the form the notice took before it was allowed to go out. The previous notice had scared a great many people into thinking that their houses were going to be sold over their heads. It was decided that the form of the notice should be first submitted to the council.

NEW BRUNSWICK BUDGET.

Province Will Have to Fund Three-quarters of a Million.

The New Brunswick budget speech was delivered on Friday of last week by Hon. C. W. Robinson, acting for the Hon. Robert Murray, provincial treasurer, who was incapacitated by ill-health. Mr. Robinson showed that the province had a capital and current debt of $17,000,000, while its total obligations were stated to be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. Estimated revenues for the current year are $1,564,365 and interest charges $630,500, including $246,500 on the St. John Valley Railway bonds issued. The estimated ordinary expenditure will exceed the estimated receipts by nearly $150,000 and if the Valley Railway interest is added, by about $400,000. The bonded debt is $9,109,059. For the year ended Oct. 31, 1916, there was a deficit of $703,583 on ordinary revenue and expenses.

It is stated that nearly three-quarters of a million will have to be funded in order that the new Government may start out with a clean sheet

U.S. WEALTH.

Estimated at Over 220 Billion Dollars by Large Banker.

W. S. Kies, vice-president of the National City Bank, says that the national wealth of the United States, according to trustworthy figures, is between $220,000,000,000 and $250,000,000,000, and that 1 per cent. of this wealth in any event is over $2,000,000,000, or the amount of the Liberty Loan. He adds: "That is a small amount to pay for real insurance, isn't it? We are adding to our accumulated wealth at the rate of $12,000,000,000 a year, and our actual annual income in this country is something around $35,000,000,000. It ought not to be difficult to convince a man with these figures that a Liberty Loan Bond is a sound investment." Mr. Kies believes that the successful flotation of this loan is the best insurance against the possibility of an indemnity loan later on.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Argument in Favor of Participation in the Liberty Loan.

Speaking of the investment value of the Liberty Loan Bonds, the National City Bank says: "As this campaign proceeds, more emphasis is laid upon the excellence of the investment. Although 3½ per cent. seems like a low rate in many sections of country, it is to be remembered that this is the minimum rate. If any subsequent loan is issued at a higher rate, these bonds will be converted into the new loan. This is a proper provision for the protection of the persons who came forward promptly to assist the Government. Without it, if subsequent issues were made at a higher rate the equivalent of a premium would be paid to those who had held back. The law gives assurance that all who subscribe to the Government's loan will be placed upon the same basis. If the war is a long one it is not improbable that the rate will have to be higher. And there is one further probability of profit: the interest rate will have to be such as will sustain the bonds at par during the war, in order to induce further subscriptions, and if the bonds are worth par during the war they will go well above par when the war is over. On the whole, the outlook to a subscriber is for a very good return, when the quality of the investment is considered."

Features of the Week

There is very little change to be noted in the general situation. A fair market for high-grade municipals at from 5½ per cent. to 5¾ per cent. is reported, and issues, which can be sold between these figures, are being absorbed satisfactorily. The buying end, however, is still weak, due very largely to the difficulty of getting the necessary advances from the banks. New munition contracts must soon be financed, and the banks are accordingly reducing loans and generally strengthening their position. As a result, bidding is listless. Special interest will attach to the Montreal sale, scheduled for next Wednesday. It and the Winnipeg Water District issue, up the same day, will be the first issue to test the market after the Liberty Loan, and will naturally be influenced by that flotation. It is currently reported that Sir Thomas White has completed arrangements for taking up the $25,000,000, two year notes maturing in New York next month, and for further necessary advances. The weakness, which developed this week in the third war loan, dropping the price to 94, was due to the liquidation of a large block of the bonds in Montreal.

BRUCE COUNTY.

Hundred Thousand Dollar Patriotic Issue Sold Last Friday.

Bruce County's issue of $100,000, 5½ per cent., 20-instalment debentures, put out for patriotic purposes, has been the only important sale within the past ten days. It was awarded to W. A. Mackenzie & Co. at 98.77, which is a small discount on a 5⅝ per cent. rate. Some of the offers submitted for the issue were:

Copy "Bruce"—Post 4	Smith.
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	98.77
A. E. Ames & Co.	98.43
Macdonald, Bullock & Co.	98.20
Canada Bond Corporation	98.14
Dom. Securities Corporation	98.13
C. H. Burgess & Co.	97.81
Wood, Gundy & Co.	97.27
Brent, Noxon & Co.	97.03

RETURNS NOT MADE.

Provincial Officer Says Hamilton Ignores Regulations.

W. D. Galloway, Secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Industries, has written a letter to Mayor Booker, of Hamilton, in which he makes the following charges: That private users of water are being overcharged; that it is impossible to say from the returns made what the actual cost of water is; that the provisions of the municipal and public utilities act are being presistently and intentionally ignored in making returns to the Government; that a proper accounting is not made of the civic coal, waterworks and Hydro accounts. Mayor Booker said the charges were serious, and would be taken up by the Board of Control.

ST. JOHN'S DEBT.

Reported by C. J. Yorath, of Saskatoon, to be the Lowest.

In speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Dominion Improvement League at Winnipeg, Commissioner C. J. Yorath, of Saskatoon, told of the heavy indebtedness of the municipalities throughout the West, which, in consideration of the heavy war debt of Canada, he considered would be a heavy handicap in years to come. He made comparison between cities of the West and those of the East. The per capita debt of St. John, he said, was the lowest in Canada, being only $11, while in Saskatoon it was $140, and the debt of most of the western towns was over $100 per head. The commissioner expressed the belief that the debt of the western towns had been largely increased by civic ownership of public utilities, such as street railway, lighting, etc., and the effort to serve extensive and thinly populated districts. He questioned the wisdom of public ownership of these utilities, but admitted that the trouble was largely due to lack of proper control in the sub-division of land. He favored the appointment of trained experts for the administration of civic affairs.

Gilbert Howson, of the office staff of Brent, Noxon & Co., has recently joined the Heavy Artillery at Ottawa and will shortly proceed to England for training. There is now not an unmarried man left on the Brent, Noxon staff, every man connected with the firm being in class 8 of the conscription schedule.

R. C. Matthews & Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds

C.P.R. BUILDING
TORONTO

NEW ISSUE
$90,000
City of
Peterborough
5% Bonds—Due Dec. 31st, 1946
To yield 5.60%
Principal and Half-Yearly interest payable at Peterborough, Toronto, Montreal or New York.

R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED
LOAN OF $60,000
For Ten Years

Secured by First Mortgage Bonds on a good up-to-date manufacturing plant in a live manufacturing town in Central Ontario, property valued at $240,000. Interest paid half yearly, rate 7% per annum. Address Box 70, Financial Post, Toronto.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

City of Red Deer, Alberta

TENDERS are called up to June 26th for issue of $30,000 Treasury Bills, dated July 1st, 1917, repayable $10,000 each, one, two and three years.

Interest payable semi-annually at New York, Montreal and Toronto.

Full particulars will be given on request.

A. T. STEPHENSON,
City Commissioner
Red Deer, Alta.

Town of Radisson, Sask.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to July 15th, 1917, for the purchase of $7,991.70 debentures of the Town of Radisson, for the construction of certain concrete sidewalks in the town; also for the purchase of $2,969.12 debentures of the Town of Radisson, for the construction of concrete curbs.

These debentures will bear 7% interest, and are repayable in twenty annual instalments of principal and interest.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. J. GOLD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

City of Halifax, N.S.

SEPARATE TENDERS FOR LOAN so marked will be received at my office until twelve o'clock, noon, on the twenty-eighth day of June next, from parties disposed to purchase debentures or stock of the City of Halifax, in whole or in part, sufficient to produce at the price offered the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred ($199,500) dollars, plus loan expenses.

ONE TENDER to cover debentures or stock for thirty-four years from July first, 1917. Principal repayable at end of term, and bearing five per cent. interest, payable by coupon semi-annually on January first and July first in each year.

THE SECOND TENDER to cover debentures or stock repayable in thirty equal annual instalments of principal and interest.

Prospectus setting forth more complete details will be mailed upon application to

JAMES T. HOPEWELL,
City Treasurer.

Office of City Treasurer,
City Hall,
Halifax, Canada,
June 9th, 1917.

Nearly a million horses and more than a quarter of a million mules is the export record of the United States in the thirty-four months since the beginning of the war.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding 5½% to 6

Correspondence Solicited

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INVESTMENT BANKER
160 St. James Street Montreal
Telephones: Main 1260 and 1261

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C. H. CAHAN, K. C.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
Transportation Building, St. James St., MONTREAL.

TORONTO

BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSEL
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto
Cable Address: Blakes, Toronto.
General Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, National Trust Company, Limited. etc.

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EDMONTON, ALTA.
Baldwin, Dow & Bowman, Jackson Block

TORONTO
Rutherford Williamson & Co., 86 Adelaide Street, East

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MONTREAL
W. J. Francis & Co. - 260 St. James St.

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Consult us before extending credit or if customers are delinquent.

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Chartered Trust and Executor Company
accepts funds for investment in selected first mortgages and gives its own Guarantee of repayment of principal and interest. This guarantee provides all the essentials of a high-class investment—good interest return, absolute promptness of payment and security of principal.
Chartered Trust and Executor Company
61 Yonge St. TORONTO

One of the best **AUTHORIZED** investments for **TRUST FUNDS** is our
5% DEBENTURE
Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"

Paid-Up Capital	$2,410,925.31
Reserve - -	685,902.02
Assets - -	7,426,971.18

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY
WINNIPEG TORONTO
VICTORIA REGINA CALGARY
VANCOUVER EDMONTON
LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, SCOT

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of
TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM
on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable
TUESDAY,
THE THIRD DAY OF JULY
next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of June.
By order of the Board,
GEO. H. SMITH,
Secretary.
Toronto, May 30th, 1917.

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

VANCOUVER MAY BORROW TO REDUCE TAXES

By-law to be Submitted to Ratepayers to Authorize Loan.

TO BE A MILLION DOLLARS

Debentures Will be for 25 Years at the Rate of Five Per Cent., and Will be Used to Reduce Operating Expenses.

Last week the Vancouver City Council finally struck a tax rate of 24 mills net, or 26.66 mills gross, but not until thet mayor and aldermen had had a great deal of difficulty in cutting down the estimates to a point where even this rate might be struck. This is an increase of two mills on the rate which has obtained for the past two years. At the final meeting of the council, when the estimates were cut by a final $81,500, the aldermen unanimously passed a by-law authorizing the submission to the ratepayers of the $1,000,000 loan for tax relief purposes. This is the scheme which has been fathered by Ald. Kirk, chairman of the Finance Committee, and which was recently approved by the Provincial Legislature. This by-law, if approved by the ratepayers, will have the effect of reducing the tax rate to 17.19 mills. The loan will comprise the first of five annual instalments of the same amount. Debentures covering the issue will be issued for 25 years at the rate of five per cent. The proceeds of the loan if passed will be used to reduce the operating expenses and fixed charges of the city. Voting on the by-law will probably take place on June 20, the afternoon of which is a half holiday in Vancouver.

At the same meeting of the council, Ald. Kirk proposed a motion that the yearly stipend of the mayor and aldermen be reduced by one-half. On being put to the council, the motion was carried, but was declared out of order by the mayor, who required a notice of motion. The mayor's salary is at present $4,000 per year, while that of the aldermen is $1,200. A regular vote on the matter will be taken at the next meeting.

Will be Tax Sale.

If plans at present proposed by Alderman Kirk are carried into effect, a tax sale will be held at an early date. He said recently in going thoroughly into the financial condition of the city, that a tax sale was inevitable and that the sooner the sale was held, the easier it would be on all concerned. He is of the opinion that the time has come when the city should take hold of its tax arrears problem and thus straighten out the city's financial affairs so that the obligations may be met.

In the opinion of the Finance chairman, the two main issues which require to be met are borrowing from capital and borrowing against tax arrears. Under the former caption, he says: "In the past, the city raised balances, which at the end of 1914 amounted to $2,400,000. This amount has since been reduced to $1,800,000, of which $1,357,000 has been used for revenue purposes and the balance of $433,000 to complete or carry on specific undertakings on capital account in anticipation of debenture issues to cover the necessary over-expenditures."

Under the second head, he says: "The policy of borrowing against tax arrears was started in 1915 when all arrears to the end of 1914, mounting to $1,665,000 were hypothecated for an advance of 50 per cent. of that amount secured by treasury notes spread over a period of three years. There is still owing on this transaction some $250,000, which becomes due on August 1, 1918, or may be paid off in advance if collected, and of the $1,665,000 tax arrears to 1914 hypothecated as above, there is still outstanding about $1,100,000." The properties representing the 1914 tax arrears are now subject to tax sale. This action is made necessary in view of the fact that a second treasury issue was made in 1916, when the whole of the arrears of 1915 amounting to $1,664,000 were hypothecated at 100 per cent.

It now remains for the City Council, if the scheme is adopted, to set a date for the tax sale to be held. Ald. Kirk has very carefully considered the financial situation and has a good grip of the situation.

MUST PAY TAXES.

County Court Judge Loses His Appeal Against Income Tax.

The Appellate Division of the Ontario Supreme Court last week dismissed the appeal of Judge Morson against the most recent decision of Judge McGillivray, of Whitby, who ruled that the local judge must pay his income tax for the years 1913 and 1915, to the city. The appeal was dismissed without a hearing, both the appellant and his solicitor failing to make an appearance in court. The dispute has been extended over a period of more than four years. The judge paid his 1914 taxes under dispute and threatened to sue for their recovery. His contention was that as a civil servant he was not subject to this taxation.

TRY A LOCAL SALE.

Town of Ingersoll May Sell Local Improvements Locally.

Ingersoll may try to sell an issue of $16,050, 5½ per cent., local improvement debentures locally. The idea was suggested by Mayor Buchanan. It was his opinion that there were many citizens who, in his opinion, would be only too glad to take out these debentures. He believed it would be a good advertisement for the town and would yield 5½ per cent. This was a departure from the custom, but he felt it would be beneficial and he would certainly like to see those who would take out the debentures get the benefit in Ingersoll.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

June 20, Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal invites offers for $1,400,000, 5 per cent., 20-year bonds of the city of Montreal.

June 20, Winnipeg Water District.—$2,000,000, 5-year, 5 per cent. debentures. (For further particulars, see advertisement, page 13).

June 18, Trail, B.C.—$80,000, 6 per cent., 20-year, waterworks debentures. Wm. E. B. Monypenny, City Clerk, Trail, B.C.

June 21, Lincoln County.—$50,000, 5½ per cent., 10-year good roads, and $90,000, 5½ per cent., 20-year patriotic debentures.

Wolfville, N.S.—$20,000 or $22,000 5% 20-year sewer debentures. No date specified for considering offers.

June 28, Halifax.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of debentures or stock, in whole or in part, sufficient to produce at the price offered the sum of $199,500. Alternative tenders on straight term and instalment debentures are invited. James T. Hopewell, City Treasurer. (For fuller particulars, see advertisement, page 12).

July 15, Radisson, Sask.—$10,960.82 7%, 20-instalment sidewalk and curb debentures of the town of Radisson, Sask. D. J. Gold, Secretary-Treasurer. (For fuller particulars see advertisement, page 12.)

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

June 9, Norfolk County.—$75,000 for patriotic purposes, payments spread over 15 years. Passed by County Council.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the local government board from May 28th to June 1st.

School Districts.—Los Angeles, $700; Tessier, $7,500; Valley City, $7,000; *Helena, $2,000; Simonson, $1,900; *Grangehurst, $225; Courcellette, $1,600; *Manor Park, $700; *Midale, $2,500; *Scout Hill, $1,800; Webster, $1,800.

Being sold by the local government board.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Woodrow-Co-operative, $17,300; Dodsland Northern, $7,800; Eston Pioneer, $13,400; Green Bay, $15,800; Gerald, $2,950; Bestville, $16,600; Abbey, $20,700; Fairdale, $17,800; Mitchellton, $14,000; Creek Valley, $7,900; Instow, $15,500; Leipzig, $15,500; North Ernfold, $7,400.

BOND SALES.

$10,000 Can. Cement at 97½; $1,500 Can. Cottons at 80; $6,000 Cedar Rapids at 87; $2,000 Dom. Iron at 87; $11,000 Lyalls at 86 to 85½; $300 Montreal Trams. Debs. at 74; $1,000 N. S. Steel at 83; $2,000 Quebec Ry. at 60½; $2,000 Steel of Canada at 96½ to 96; $1,000 Wayagamack at 86 to 85¾; $35,300 (1925) War Loan at 97¼ to 96¾; $113,200 (1931) War Loan at 95 to 94; $298,600 (1937) War Loan at 94¾ to 94.

MUNICIPALITIES IN B.C. WILL HOLD TAX SALES NOW

Legislation Recently Passed Relieves Them of Certain Liabilities.

HOW SALES WILL HELP

Situation Was Becoming Unbearable Owing to Serious Increase in Amount of Tax Arrears.

The decision of the majority of the cities and municipalities of the province to hold tax sales this year is a healthy sign, says the Vancouver *Daily Province*, although on the face of it it might not appear to denote the financial revival which as a matter of fact is actually being experienced in nearly all places in British Columbia.

Since the war started, municipal districts have found tax sales very unsatisfactory with the result that they were almost entirely dropped. Legislation protecting soldiers' rights was so worded that no soldier's interests were adversely affected in the tax sale of a piece of property. This was manifestly out of the question in the majority of cases, and, deeds being unavailable, tax sale purchasers grew scarce.

By an amendment passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is now provided that claims by or on behalf of soldiers must be presented to the municipal clerk. In other words, the burden of proving the negative which had hitherto held back the municipal officials has now been shifted and the soldiers are asked to demonstrate a positive condition. This will mean that while there will be no endeavor on the part of any municipalities, it is assumed, to injure the interests of any soldier, they will have an opportunity of selling up a lot for delinquent taxes without the necessity of proving that no soldier is in any way affected, a matter it can easily be seen is almost incapable of proof.

Through the absence of tax sales, delinquent taxes have been steadily mounting; indeed, in some districts the majority of municipal taxpayers are in arrears. Without tax sales and under existing conditions would not the voting strength of most districts pass into the hands of delinquent owners, in other words, the councils would in a large measure represent that section of the community which had let its taxes slide?

Tax sales are hard on individuals, but they bring about several advantages to the general public. They provide for increased tax collections and the liquidation of municipal indebtedness. They encourage definite saving on the part of land-owners for tax payment purposes and they discourage foolish speculation which might follow a situation where a land-owner felt that he could allow his taxes to run as there would be no tax sale to hurt him. And strange as it may appear they tend to stabilize values through the passage of tax sale properties into firmer hands. But like everything else tax sales must be taken in moderation.

Winnipeg will save $1,051,531.10 as a result of the first bond conversion scheme, according to a report submitted to the Board of Control last week by City Treasurer Harry Thompson. Mr. Thompson said the saving will be spread over a period of about 25 years. Another large amount will be saved by means of the second bond conversions which has not yet been completed, he said.

Woodstock City Council this year is faced with the alternative of collecting revenue for the year by means of a tax rate between 31 and 32 mills on the dollar, an increase over last year's rate of from two to three mills, or raising part of the money by means of a debenture issue. The latter alternative is favored by most of the members of the council apparently, and it is probable that the rate will be fixed at last year's rate of 29 mills, and the balance raised by the method suggested.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place and Purpose	Purchaser.	Rate	Terms	Amount	Price	Basis
June 1	Forest Hall S.D., Sask.	Goldman & Co., Regina	....	.....	$1,675	....	....
" 1	Stornoway S.D., Sask.	Great West Life, Winnipeg	....	.....	2,000	....	....
" 1	Herschel R. T. Co., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	26,100	....	....
" 1	Rosetown Northern R. T. Co., Sask.	Wood, Gundy & Co., Saskatoon	[illegible]%	15-ins.	4,200	....	....
" 1	Prelate Eastern R. T. Co., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	3,700	....	....
" 1	Heavylands R. T. Co., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	300	....	....
" 1	Dafoe North R. T. Co., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	4,700	....	....
" 1	Battrum R. T. Co., Sask.	Nay & James, Regina	7%	15-ins.	8,400	....	....
" 1	Aldenburg R. T. Co., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	17,000	....	....
" 1	North Hazenmore R. T. Co., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	15,000	....	....
" 1	Rosemound R. T. Co., Sask.	Regina Public School Sinking Fund	7%	15-ins.	8,600	....	....
" 1	Springfield, village, Ont.	Local investor	5%	.....	2,500	....	....
" 5	Eden Con. S. D., Man.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	6%	20-ins.	18,000	....	....
" 8	Bruce County, patriotic	W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Toronto	5½%	20-ins.	100,000	98.77	5.63%

Credit-Canada, Limitée

Government, Municipal and School Bonds

President. Hon. H. B. Rainville
Managers E. A. Ouimet, F. Saint-Pierre

179 St. James Street, - Montreal, Canada

Canadian Bonds in U.S.A.
We purchase entire issues of Canadian Bonds—Government, Provincial or Municipal. We invite correspondence regarding proposed issues, and will give the same our prompt and careful attention.
THE TILLOTSON & WOLCOTT CO. - Cleveland, O.

J. P. BICKELL & CO.
STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA
MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.
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STOCK AND BOND BROKERS BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
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Rooms 420-421-422 Transportation Building, Montreal, Quebec.

Municipal Bond Sales for 1916
COMPILED, REVISED AND TABULATED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS
¶ A list of original purchasers, price and income basis of the Municipal Bonds sold in 1916, showing purpose, amount, interest rate and maturity of each issue. The names of the borrowing States, Counties, Cities, etc., are arranged alphabetically by States.
PRICE $5.00 PER COPY
THE BOND BUYER
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Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.
Royal Bank Building, Toronto

Greater Winnipeg Water District
Two Million Dollars, Five Year, Five Per Cent. DEBENTURES

The Greater Winnipeg Water District will receive, on or before the 20th day of June, 1917, at the office of the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, sealed tenders for the purchase of the under-mentioned securities.

Two Million Dollars, 5-year Debentures dated July 1st, 1917. Due July 1st, 1922, bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable half-yearly on the First days of January and July in each year.

Principal and interest payable in gold of lawful money of Canada at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal, or in gold of the United States of America, at the agency of the said Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York, at the option of the holder.

Denomination $1,000.00 each, with interest coupons attached.

Tenders may be for $500,000.00 or any multiple thereof up to $2,000,000.00.

Delivery and payment to be made First of August, 1917, with accrued interest to the date of payment at any of the offices of the Bank of Montreal above mentioned.

Every tender must be accompanied by certified cheque, payable to the Treasurer of the Greater Winnipeg Water District for 1% of the total amount of the debentures tendered for.

Tender must be addressed to the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, Canada, marked "Tenders for Greater Winnipeg Water District Debentures," and delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon, on the 20th day of June, 1917.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The Greater Winnipeg Water District is a corporation under the laws of the Province of Manitoba and Dominion of Canada, incorporated for the purpose of providing an adequate and permanent supply of water to the City of Winnipeg, City of St. Boniface, the Town of Transcona, part of the Municipality of St. Vital, part of the Municipality of Fort Garry, part of the Municipality of Assiniboia, part of the Municipality of West Kildonan, and part of the Municipality of East Kildonan, with an adequate and permanent water supply. The works are in course of construction. The amount of money necessary to pay interest and sinking fund is levied by annual rate upon all the lands included in the above Cities and Municipalities on an equalized basis of assessment.

Any further information and particulars may be obtained upon applying to the undersigned.

R. D. WAUGH, Treasurer
GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT,
501 Tribune Building, Winnipeg

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

MANUFACTURERS WANT TO HAVE COMPETITION

Argue Against Taxation of Unlicensed Premiums by Government.

ARE THEY INCONSISTENT ?

At Annual Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Insurance Committee Expresses Opposition to Control of Rates.

The attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association towards the policy advocated by licensed fire companies of taxing the premiums of policies taken out in unlicensed companies, was elaborately set forth in the report of the association's insurance committee at the annual meeting of the association in Winnipeg this week. To the accusation of inconsistency in desiring a policy of free trade in insurance, while demanding protection to industry, the report replies:—

"The insurance companies will claim that when they locate in Canada, and comply with Canadian laws, they are just as much entitled to protection against outside competition as the manufacturer is, and that if we champion the cause of tariff protection and appeal to the consumer to patronize home industries, we ought to practise what we preach by patronizing home insurance.

"In answer to that the Association can say in all frankness that its members do desire to patronize Canadian insurance companies, or companies licensed in Canada. No better evidence of their desire is to be had than the fact that so many manufacturers continue to patronize them, even when they know they could effect a saving by going outside. Scores of instances can be adduced where manufacturers, after failing in repeated efforts to secure satisfactory rates from the C.F.U.A., and after receiving treatment at the hands of that organization that would almost have justified them in refusing to treat with it further, at any price, have come back with the lower competitive bid of the unlicensed companies, and finally accepted licensed in preference to unlicensed policies when the C.F.U.A. showed a disposition to approach the unlicensed rate, even though it would not meet it. The policy of our Association is to encourage the placing of business in licensed companies, so long as they will provide proper covers at reasonable prices, but not otherwise. In adopting this attitude we are not advocating any deviation from "Made-in-Canada" doctrine that we would characterize as unpatriotic when applied to the goods we offer for sale.

Competition Desired.

Referring to the argument of the committee before the investigating commission in Ontario, the report maintained that "we think it will be obvious that it would be very unwise, very unfair, to deny the manufacturer the advantage of competition in buying what he needs must buy."

"The markets to which he can now go to purchase insurance fall into two main classes—first, licensed companies, and second, unlicensed companies. The first class lends itself to subdivision, according as those companies operate under the rate agreement, through the C.F.U.A., or independently, like the non-tariff companies. The second class would comprise the Factory Mutuals of the United States, the Reciprocal Underwriters, Lloyds, and all those unlicensed companies to which access can be had through insurance brokers.

"No records are available showing the amount of unlicensed insurance written in Canada, but of the licensed insurance, 85 per cent. is written with Board or Tariff companies, and 15 per cent. with Non-tariff companies.

Preference For Licensed Co.'s.

The preference shown by so many manufacturers for licensed companies is due to various factors. In the first place, they are the only companies who can legally solicit business here in consequence of which they have by far the best chance to secure the business, other things being equal. The fact of their being licensed is an indication that the Government looks upon them as financially reliable. Being domiciled in Canada, they can and do appeal for business on the ground that Canadians should support home institutions. Furthermore, in the event of trouble or litigation under any contract of insurance, they can be proceeded against more easily and with less expense than an unlicensed company. It is for this reason that banks, when demanding insurance policies as collateral, frequently stipulate that they shall be taken out with licensed companies.

"In this connection it is pertinent to remark that insurance is something which the average manufacturer does not have to buy very often, and in the purchase of which he is unable to display the same acumen and judgment that he brings to bear on the purchase of the materials he is handling every day. He knows very little about the technicalities of insurance. His main anxiety is to be protected, and he usually relies on the insurance agent to secure him that protection at a reasonable price. In the majority of cases he probably does not know how his rate is made up, and if he did he could not intelligently criticize it, or compare it with the schedules of other manufacturers in the same line of business. If he should think the rate asked is high, he may invite competitve bids from other agents; if they represent Board companies their quotation will be the same, if they represent Non-tariff companies they may cut the rate slightly. Unless his line is so large as to have made it worth his while to study insurance, he knows nothing about the facilities of the broker for giving him the benefit of wider and more open competition. This lack of knowledge, therefore, is another important factor operating in favor of the licensed companies.

Injustice of Restriction.

"But the manufacturer having insurance of say $100,000 a year or more to place can ill afford to leave himself entirely in the hands of the insurance agent. Even at the rate of $1.00, his insurance would be adding $1,000 per year to his overhead, and this is too large an item to be allowed to pass without satisfying himself that he cannot do better. On casting about he may find that through a broker he can place his insurance in New York or London at a rate of 80 cents. Why should he not be at liberty to effect the saving of $200 per year thereby available, particularly if he offers the business to licensed companies at that rate and they refuse?

"Or let us take the case of another manufacturer, who is compelled to cover himself to the extent of $1,000,000, and who finds that all the licensed companies put together will not write more than $500,000 on his risk. To him unlicensed insurance is an absolute necessity, for his surplus line at least. Suppose, for the purpose of argument, he were content to give the licensed companies all they could handle, would it be fair under the circumstances, would it serve any useful purpose other than that of providing the Government with a revenue, to subject him to a tax on such business as he had to send out of the country? If the licensed rate were higher than the unlicensed rate, would not that difference in itself on $500,000 of insurance be a sufficient tax for the manufacturer to have to pay?

Another Instance.

To carry the illustration still further, what about the manufacturer whose risk the licensed companies do not care to insure at all? Insurance is just as necessary, for instance, to an oil refiner, as it is to a tanner or a woodworker, yet if the oil refiner desires to place his insurance in Canada, the probability is that either he will be told the companies do not desire his class of business or else they will quote him a prohibitive rate which they both wish and expect him to refuse. His only source of supply is unlicensed insurance, and it is neither right nor fair that restriction should be placed in his way of getting it. Nor is it right or fair, in our opinion, that restriction should apply either in the case of the man who sends only his surplus line out of the country, or the man who places any or all of his insurance with unlicensed companies in order to effect a material saving. And our reasons for so contending are—first, because it is absolutely necessary at times to utilize the market, owing to the inability or the unwillingness of licensed companies to handle the business, and second, because unlicensed insurance is the only effective protection the purchaser enjoys against high rates and unfair treatment.

"Briefly expressed, the attitude taken by your Committee is that troubles of this kind cannot be successfully remedied by legislation. Both parties, insurers and insured, should be left to work out their own salvation. Whatever is wrong will right itself in time under a system of reasonable competition. There is no ill that the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association is suffering, which a tax or unlicensed insurance would remove, except by working serious injustice upon the insured; there is no ill that the insured is suffering that cannot be remedied by an intelligent use of the unlicensed market.

No Control of Rates.

The committee are not favorably impressed with the desirability of Government control of rates:—

"Your Committee are not impressed with the likelihood of any real relief being secured in that way, simply because it does not get at the root of the trouble. They cannot conceive, for instance, of any law which would compel an insurance company to continue in business at a loss, or to continue writing any class of business which its experience showed to be unprofitable. Control might be effective within certain limits as a means of doing away with discrimination where such exists; but under some circumstances it would be manifestly unfair to deprive the company of its discriminatory rights, as for example in the case of the moral hazard. Two risks might be to all intents and purposes identically the same, so far as construction, occupation, protection and exposure were concerned, yet in the moral hazard they might be entirely different. No government bureau could probably afford, on political grounds, to recognize a difference in moral hazard as justifying a difference in rate. What, then, would be its policy in such a case? Would it order the company to write the undesirable risk at the same rate as the desirable one? Would it have power to compel the company to write any risk against the company's judgment, or would it simply have power to compel the company to avoid discrimination? The simplest method in this case for the company to avoid discrimination would be to refuse both risks, and if other companies in the C.F.U.A. pursued the same policy, as they almost certainly would, then both risks would have to look for cover in unlicensed companies and submit to a tax. In that event, the very law which would be intended to protect insurance companies and secure fair treatment for the insured, would drive the business out of Canada and force it to pay a tax.

"In the opinion of your Committee, the theory of rate control is visionary. If it were to yield results satisfactory to the insured, it would only be by the enforcement of orders which the companies would resent as impracticable, and which might ultimately cause them to retire from the field. If it were to yield results satisfactory to the companies, it would only be by the authorization of rates and regulations that would add to the burdens of the insured. In some of the States, where it has been tried, it has had to be abandoned; in others it has relieved the situation so slightly as to have been hardly worth while. And the reason for its failure is that it does not strike deep enough; it makes no provision for eradicating the fundamental trouble underlying the whole situation. That trouble is the enormous fire waste of this country."

MADE GOOD PROFIT.

Insurance Companies Operating in Saskatchewan Do Well.

According to the estimates of A. E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance for the Province of Saskatchewan, insurance companies operating in that province took in premiums of $7,170,063 in 1916, and paid losses of $2,713,611. The total of net premiums does not include the $1,051,745 municipal hail assessment or the $115,905 extended powers. These two bring the grand total to $8,167,650. The figures for the different classes of insurance are as follows:—

Class.	Prems.	Claims
Automobile	$ 20,499.48	$ 7,339.77
Burglary	1,019.86	....
Employers' Liability	43,195.60	31,497.06
Fire	2,246,606.13	899,854.62
Guarantee	51,143.29	16,162.97
Health and Accident	169,998.66	65,465.47
Hail	1,431,742.13	1,693,291.25
Life	2,951,051.38	575,127.92
Livestock	15,772.78	4,539.00
Mutual Fire Co.'s	193,749.83	111,014.35
Plate Glass	10,962.15	3,926.60
Sprinkler leakage	242.50	....
St'm Boilers	2,670.08	....
Tornado	19,797.45	11,837.00
Other classes	5,510.22	1,242.54

MANY ARE FAVORED.

City of Regina Divides Its Insurance Among 96 Companies.

Regina City Council has been asked to ratify the placing of a one-year schedule of fire insurance on civic risks to the extent of $472,800. The insurance has been divided among twenty agents, representing 96 companies, the average for each company being $4,925. Of the 96 companies, six are licensed, non-board companies, the remainder being board companies. The following are the agencies which have been granted the business, together with the number of companies each represents, and the amount of insurance awarded:—

Armstrong-Logan Agency (5)	$24,625
Anderson and Lunney (9)	44,325
Brook and Allison (5)	24,625
Bell and Mitchell (8)	39,400
Gen. Administration Soc. (3)	14,775
Geddie, McKay, Ltd. (2)	9,850
Gray and Harris (2)	9,850
B. H. Guy (6)	24,625
Kerr Land Co. (6)	29,550
M. F. Malone (1)	4,925
McAra Bros. and Wallace (9)	44,325
McCallum, Hill and Co. (7)	34,475
Nay and James (6)	29,550
Northern Trust Co. (7)	34,475
Regina Brokerage (7)	34,475
Regina Insurance and Loan Agency (4)	19,700
Sask. Mortgage Co. (5)	24,625
Sask. Underwriters (3)	14,775
Snelgrove Land Co. (1)	4,925
C. S. Wheeler (1)	4,925
Totals (96)	$472,800

A BIG POLICY.

Montreal Tobacco Magnate Most Heavily Insured Man in Canada.

Sir Mortimer B. Davis, president of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Limited, has just signed up life insurance amounting to $1,500,000, for which he pays an annual premium of $75,000. He is the most heavily insured man in Canada. This policy was written up by H. B. Rosen, of the New York Life, but it was Sir Mortimer's wish that Canadian companies should be given some of the business. In view of this, Mr. Rosen placed equal amounts with the Imperial Life, Canada Life and Sun Life Insurance Companies.

U. S. INCOME TAX.

Amount of Revenue for Fiscal Year Estimated at $330,000,000.

The United States Treasury now estimates that the amount of revenue that it will receive from income taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30 will aggregate $330,000,000. Estimates of Secretary McAdoo was $245,000,000, so that the revenue from income tax, if the present estimate holds good, will be $85,000,000 more than the estimate of Secretary McAdoo. Under the law which was amended by the present Congress the income taxes are payable this year by June 15 with an allowance of ten days before deferred taxes are subject to the penalty. Assuming that the present treasury estimate of $330,000,000 is correct, the amount of income taxes which will be paid into the Treasury between now and June 15, will be $135,000,000.

In response to Secretary McAdoo's appeal for the payment of the income tax before it is due on June 15, $195,607,000 has been paid in during the current fiscal year and largely during the last sixty days. During the corresponding period of the previous year to June 8, only $32,581,000 had been paid in.

POLICIES PROVIDING
Guaranteed Annuities, Payable Monthly

A policy that secures to the beneficiary a definite income payable in monthly instalments throughout life is the ideal life assurance contract. Such an income is guaranteed for twenty years under Mutual-Life-of-Canada contracts issued on the Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment plans. The income will be increased by an interest dividend during the twenty years of guaranteed payments. Write for our booklet—"Policies Providing Guaranteed Annuities Payable Monthly." Full particulars of any desired plan may be secured by giving age of the prospective beneficiary as well as your own.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO ONTARIO
ASSURANCES, $109,645,581 ASSETS, $29,361,963 SURPLUS, $4,595,151

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82
A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

NEW RECORDS

Results secured during the past year reaffirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.

Fair dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policyholders.

Sun Life of Canada Policies are safe and profitable Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

THE Independent Order of Foresters

Furnishes A Complete System of Insurance

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your Family and cannot be bought, sold or pledged.

Benefits are payable to the Beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.

Policies issued from $500 to $5,000. For further information and literature, apply to

Total Benefits Paid 42 Million Dollars

FRED J. DARCH, S.S., E. G. STEVENSON, S.C.CR., Temple Building, TORONTO.

Expert Testimony.

To speak distinctly, and directly into the mouthpiece—

AN eminent telephone man of 30 years' experience says that this is the great need in telephoning. Over half the service difficulties would disappear if *distinct* and *direct* speaking were practised.

¶ To speak *towards* your telephone from a yard or so away, or to speak *across it* means bad transmission—often wrong numbers, misunderstanding and annoyance.

¶ You can help the service, avoid wrong numbers, misunderstanding and annoyance, by speaking *distinctly* and *directly into the mouthpiece*, with the lips about half an inch from its rim.

"Good service * * * our true intent."

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
Incorporated 1851
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - - - - $5,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - - - - $65,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, John Aird, Robert Bickerdike, M.P. (Montreal), Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.), H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, E. Hay, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Geo. A. Morrow, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., E. A. Robert (Montreal), E. R. Wood.

Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

Compulsory Saving

How many of us, young people especially, can systematically save money? It is so perilously easy to fritter away small sums.

Here is seen one of the most valuable functions of Life Insurance. A Life Policy compels systematic saving, or the benefit of previous payments is lost. It is well to recognize one's limitations, and if only for the sake of saving money to advantage, it is wisdom to insure.

The Great-West Life Policies provide Insurance on most attractive terms. Their wide popularity is based on the solid foundations of low premium rates and remarkably high profit returns to Policyholders. Details gladly given on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Dept. "G."
Head Office - Winnipeg

British America Assurance Co.
(Fire, Hail, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, Vice-President and General Manager; Robert Bickerdike, M.P. (Montreal), John Aird, Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.), H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, E. Hay, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Geo. A. Morrow, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, E. A. Robert (Montreal), E. R. Wood.
Assets, Over - - - - - $2,700,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization, Over - - - - - $40,000,000.00

"Safety First" Ratio
A high ratio of Assets to Liabilities indicates safety of Policyholders' Funds. In this ratio
The Dominion Life Assurance Company
stands first of all companies in Canada
Head Office, - Waterloo, Ont.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.
Paid-up Capital - - £2,000,000
Rest & undivided profits £800,986
Head Office
St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and Gen. Manager, A. K. Wright, Secretary, J. B. Adshead.
London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Wm. Wallace, Manager.
Glasgow Office, Exchange Square.
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Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened and agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Bills, Cheques and other documents collected. Drafts, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued—available throughout the world. Cable transfers are also made. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Correspondence invited.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

PERMITS SHOW HEAVY SLUMP DURING MAY

Big Declines by Montreal, Toronto and Quebec Are Recorded.

SMALL GAINS IN THE WEST

While Total Showing Was Slightly Better Than for April, Comparison With May, 1916, Was Unfavorable.

Building in Canada is not continuing to show those satisfactory gains, which were in evidence earlier in the year. The May figures, published below, indicate a very decided falling-off from the corresponding month of 1916. The slump is confined to the eastern cities, but the gains in the West being small, they have been insufficient to offset the heavy losses in the east.

The principal loss is shown by Quebec, which dropped back from over half a million last year, to $123,297 this year. Toronto with a loss of $333,558, and Montreal with a loss of $277,015, accounted for the bulk of the declines. Other cities, in which considerable losses were recorded, are St. John, Brantford, Kingston, Welland, and Port Arthur.

With the exception of three cities in British Columbia, all Western cities enjoyed gains. Winnipeg permits amounted to $460,950, a gain of $65,250, which was the best showing of any Western cities.

Halifax's Gain.

The building permits of Halifax advanced more than $30,000 last month over the corresponding month a year ago. The figures total $174,311 against $144,141 for May in the previous year. The value of the building permits, for five months of this year, total $362,311, compared with $285,857 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $70,000. The comparative statement of the value of the permits for the first five months of 1916 and 1917 is as follows:—

	1916	1917
January	$ 24,880	$ 20,055
February	16,580	20,535
March	4,332	68,475
April	95,924	70,965
May	144,141	174,311

The demand for houses both for sale and for rent continues keen, with rentals equal to the highest record in our history.

In renting houses in Halifax the real estate agents find it to be not so much a question of finding a tenant for properties as to find suitable premises for the applicants. The demand is greater than the supply. Values of buildings have gone up and the rentals are on a basis of at least ten per cent on the cost.

OIL PLANT AT DARTMOUTH.

Progress is Reported on Erection of Refinery in Nova Scotia.

The Imperial Oil Company are pushing the construction of their supply depot and refinery in Dartmouth and several hundreds of men are at work. The chief construction engineer of the company was in Halifax this week. Mr. Mechin, the engineer in charge of the work, has an efficient staff, and under his management it is expected that oil refining will take place in Dartmouth during the coming autumn, which will thus launch a new and large industry in the Maritime Provinces.

BUILDING IN REGINA.

Reported to Be Much More Active Than a Year Ago.

Building in Regina shows marked improvement over this time last year, A good many houses are being erected in the southern portion of the city and more are being planned. It is stated that never in the city's history has it been so difficult to secure well-built, attractive, fully modern houses as at the present time and never has the demand for such houses been so keen as it is now. A concrete illustration is afforded in the fact that one man who is building a house with the intention of occupying it himself has received ten offers to rent and two to purchase though the shell has not yet been completed.

As a result of the scarcity a number of people who have been holding vacant lots for the past four or five years are now commencing to build houses for themselves, and while one or two of the houses are being constructed as a speculation for rental purposes, the latter are very few, builders stating that it does not pay to build for rental at the present time on account of the high cost of materials and labor.

LARGE BEQUESTS.

Late Sir William Macdonald Left Money to Various Institutions.

Under the will of the late Sir William C. Macdonald, which was made in notarial form before D. M. Rowat, on August 25, 1914, the following bequests were made to public institutions:—

The Royal Institution for the Advancement of learning (McGill University) for Macdonald College	$1,000,000
The Faculty of Medicine	500,000
McGill Conservatorium of Music	300,000
Endowment of a Travelling Scholarship in the Faculty of Law	20,000
Montreal General Hospital	500,000
Montreal Maternity Hospital	100,000
The Crematorium	100,000

With the exception of certain bequests to past and present members of the office staff, his household employees, and others, the remainder of his estate was bequeathed to Thomas Howard Stewart and Walter M. Stewart, who, with their father, David Stewart, were associated with him in the management of his tobacco manufacturing business.

The business will be carried on by the Messrs. Stewart under the old name.

T. H. Stewart, W. M. Stewart, and Walter Vaughan, secretary of McGill University, are the executors under the will.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Considerable Building Activity Reported in Various Towns.

A traveller, who has recently visited a number of towns in the Western section of Ontario, reports that he found building quite active every place he went. In Mitchell, while he was talking to a hardware merchant, a builder came in and bought the hardware for four houses he was erecting. In Clinton and Kincardine, he found several houses going up, while in Guelph, he was informed that in one block alone no fewer than 12 residences were being built.

MORE OAKVILLE TRANSFERS.

Several More Torontonians Buy Property in the Town.

The purchase of Oakville properties by Toronto people who propose to reside in the town permanently is continuing quite briskly. W. H. Brouse has bought five acres on the lakeshore east of the town. Alex. Mills, barrister, has bought a bungalow in Brantford Survey and two acres of the Caswell farm for fruit growing. R. Baines has purchased the Langmuir cottage on the lake shore. H. Gunther will erect a country home on ten acres of lakeshore property bought from John Wilson.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Land Company, Limited, it was decided that the head office of the company should be changed from Calgary to Montreal.

The Verdun City Council decided at a meeting this week, that before a special by-law, granting an exemption from taxation asd guaranteeing the bonds of the Independent Silk Company, which proposes to erect a factory in Verdun, can be read, the company will have to deposit $2,000 as an evidence of good faith.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR MONTH OF MAY

EASTERN CITIES.

	1917 May.	1916 May.		Change	5 months, 1917	5 months, 1916		Change
MARITIMES—								
Halifax	$ 174,311	$ 144,141	+	$ 30,170	$ 362,311	$ 285,857	+	$ 76,454
St. John	16,400	164,100	—	147,700	404,400	245,700	+	158,700
Sydney	31,050	5,555	+	25,495	95,768	22,100	+	73,668
QUEBEC—								
Montreal	490,054	767,069	—	277,015	2,108,914	1,686,294	+	422,620
Westmount	24,081	151,120	—	127,039	33,346	214,688	—	181,342
Quebec	123,297	574,532	—	451,235	736,457	1,030,113	—	293,656
Lachine	15,650	31,905	—	16,255	328,968	98,167	+	230,801
Maisonneuve	213,500	101,775	+	111,725	470,925	124,775	+	346,150
ONTARIO—								
Brantford	9,795	39,032	—	29,237	44,300	67,343	—	23,042
Chatham	20,220	28,250	—	8,030	36,095	68,370	—	32,275
Galt	24,820	40,991	—	16,171	57,130	59,351	—	2,221
Guelph	26,930	30,345	—	3,415	64,494	54,572	+	9,922
Hamilton	347,365	311,560	+	36,005	1,088,606	763,950	+	324,656
Kingston	18,264	44,742	—	26,478	66,087	92,453	—	26,366
London	95,590	111,840	—	16,250	258,920	272,605	—	13,685
North Bay	100	320	—	220	1,250	3,770	—	2,520
Ottawa	185,650	193,625	—	7,975	471,125	439,700	+	31,425
Sudbury	7,625	10,900	—	3,275	25,925	85,150	—	59,225
St. Catharines	74,955	96,797	—	21,842	210,775	231,582	—	20,807
Stratford	34,665	36,614	—	1,949	91,258	85,849	+	5,409
Welland	37,846	69,072	—	31,226	133,145	99,196	+	33,949
Woodstock	24,636	12,297	+	12,339	'51,432	42,778	+	8,654
Windsor	116,955	88,705	+	28,250	469,860	388,250	+	81,610
Toronto	655,427	988,985	—	333,558	2,632,984	2,110,420	+	522,564
Port Arthur	18,557	182,170	—	163,613	371,516	237,507	+	134,009
St. Thomas	12,850	15,075	—	2,225	29,870	45,224	—	15,354
Total 26 E. cities	$2,800,793	$4,241,517	—	$1,440,724	$10,645,861	$8,855,763	+	$1,790,098

WESTERN CITIES.

	1917 May.	1916 May.		Change	5 months, 1917	5 months, 1916		Change
MANITOBA—								
Winnipeg	460,950	395,700	+	65,250	847,650	1,135,400	—	287,750
Brandon	19,330	13,700	+	5,630	66,930	105,500	—	38,570
ALBERTA—								
Edmonton	74,050	12,100	+	61,950	91,000	62,610	+	28,390
Lethbridge	7,975	7,545	+	430	34,370	31,545	+	2,825
Calgary	53,500	38,000	+	15,500	109,300	92,000	+	17,300
B. COLUMBIA—								
Kamloops	175	500	—	325	8,500	500	+	8,000
Victoria	4,675	16,020	—	11,345	30,880	36,040	—	5,160
N. Westminster	9,550	17,100	—	7,550	35,120	28,910	+	6,210
Vancouver	47,975	32,980	+	14,995	281,339	391,330	—	109,991
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina	46,025	39,900	+	6,125	104,115	54,700	+	49,415
Moose Jaw	28,425	26,085	+	2,340	140,495	61,210	+	79,285
Saskatoon	38,310	34,120	+	4,190	60,125	42,670	+	17,455
Total 12 W. cities	$ 790,940	$ 633,750	+	$ 57,190	$1,809,824	$2,042,415	—	$ 232,591
Gr. total 38 cities	$3,591,733	$4,875,267	—	$1,283,534	$12,455,685	$10,898,178	+	$1,557,507

GODERICH DRYDOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1917, incorporating David Inglis Grant, Mervil MacDonald, Percy Edwin Frederick Smily and Bruce Williams, barristers-at-law, and Newton Carman Shaffer, clerk, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To build, buy, sell, equip, operate, own, lease, and otherwise dispose of steamships, steamboats, sailing ships, vessels, boats and other property, including materials, articles, tools, machinery, appliances, engines, boilers, tackle, apparel, furniture and appurtenances necessary or proper to be used in business, trade, commerce and navigation; to carry on the business of engaging, receiving, transporting and delivering merchandise upon freight or for hire between any port or ports; the business of owning or chartering vessels therefor; the business of operating vessels in such service; the business of contracting or arranging for the transportation of merchandise to or from any such ports. by rail, boat or otherwise, or to any inland or coast place or places; to enter into contracts for the carriage of mails, passengers, goods and merchandise by any means either by its own vessels or by or over the vessels, railways or conveyances of others; to gather, receive, distribute and deliver goods and merchandise, and to carry on a general transportation, freight and express business; to employ as ship's husband and managing agent of any vessel owned by the company, any person, firm or company, whether limited or not, and that although he or they may not be entitled to any interest or share in the said vessel in question or in the company; to carry on the business of storage, wharfage, warehousing and forwarding, and the doing of every act or acts, thing or things, incidental or growing out of or connected with said business, including the owning, leasing, holding, erecting and maintaining of docks, bulkheads, piers, basins and warehouses; the storage of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise; the storage and docking of ships, steam vessels and boats of every kind and description; the loading and unloading thereof; the issue of storage and warehouse receipts, negotiable and non-negotiable, covering all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise; the collection and receipt of dockage; wharfage and storage dues and other compensation; the loaning of money on the pledge of goods, wares and merchandise and other property, or on the pledge of storage, dock and warehouse receipts therefor; and the advancing of freight, duties, fire and marine insurance and liens of every kind and nature upon goods, wares and merhcandise received on storage or for the purpose of being warehoused; and to carry on the business of general contractors for the construction and equipment of public and private works, and of engineers; (b) To construct, execute, carry out, equip, improve, work, develop, administer, manage or control public works and conveniences of all kinds, which expression (the generality of which is not to be limited in any way by the following) includes tramways, docks, harbors, piers, wharves, canals, reservoirs, embankments, irrigations, reclamation, improvement, sewerage, drainage, sanitary, water, gas, electric light, telephonic, telegraphic and power supply works, and hotels, warehouses, markets, and public buildings and all other works or conveniences of public utility; (c) To manufacture, buy, sell, let or hire, trade and deal in bicycles, automobiles, motor trucks, motor vehicles and engine motors, and vehicles of all kinds howsoever operated and the various parts thereof and all kinds of motor powers to operate the same and all kinds of machinery and materials for generating, producing and transmitting such motive powers; (d) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with or ancillary or subsidiary to its business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (e) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease or otherwise and to construct, erect, operate, hold, maintain and manage all factories, stores, shops, depots, machine shops, engine houses and other structures and erections necessary or convenient for the carrying on of its business, and all other property, real or personal, necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (f) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, or license on royalty or otherwise, and to hold, own, use, operate, sell or assign, or otherwise dispose of, any and all trade-marks, trade-names and distinctive marks, copyrights and patent rights and all inventions, improvements and processes, used in connection with or secured under Letters Patent, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, any such trade-marks, trade-names, patents, licenses, concessions, processes and the like, or any such property, rights and information so acquired and with a view to the working and developing of same; (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to purchase and acquire and own, hold, sell and issue shares, debentures, bonds and other securities of any company or corporation, and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company, and to guarantee payment of the principal of or dividends and interest on such shares, bonds, debentures or other securities, and while owners of any such shares, bonds, securities or other obligations to exercise any and all voting powers thereon by its duly appointed officers or by proxy to the same extent as a natural person might or could do, and to manage, operate and carry on as a manager the franchises, undertakings and business of any company or corporation any of whose shares, bonds, debentures or other securities are held by the company; (h) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company or corporation having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the property, franchises, undertakings, good-will and business of any such company or corporation and to asssume the liabilities thereof and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash, shares, bonds or other securities of the company; (i) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company indebted to the company or transacting any business similar to that conducted by the company, and to pay for the same either wholly or partly in shares, cash, bonds or securities of the company or otherwise; (j) To promote or assist in promoting or become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on or having for its purposes the operation of any business altogether or in part similar to that of this company, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with such person or company, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of such company and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash, shares, bonds or other securities of the company, and to hold, sell, re-issue, with or without guarantee of principal, interest and dividends, or otherwise to deal with the same; (k) To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the property, rights, franchises and undertakings of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act; (l) To draw, make, endorse, accept, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading and other negotiable and transferable instruments and securities; (m) To accept in payment of any debt due to the company stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company; (n) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the directors; (o) To pay all costs, charges and expenses incurred or sustained in or about the promotion and establishment of the company; (p) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (q) To do all or any of the above things and all things authorized by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others; (r) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and of the objects set out in the letters patent or supplementary letters patent; (s) To employ brokers, commission agents and underwriters for that purpose and to provide for the remuneration of any such person or persons rendering services of any kind to this company; (t) To procure the company to be licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company, and to give such persons power to represent the company in all matters according to the laws of such foreign countries and to accept service for or on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (u) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts herein set forth, and any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Goderich Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE TORONTO CARPET MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1917, incorporating Elizabeth Knox, Mary Elizabeth Cherrier, Kate Campbell, and Eva Levitt, stenographers, Harry Gordon Keen, and John Claude Manley German, students-at-law and John Francis Boland, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in carpets, rugs, yarns, jute, cotton, linen, silk, wool and other fabrics, cloths, threads and other manufactures, articles and goods composed in whole or in part of cotton, jute, flax, hemp, silk, wool or other material, to buy, grow, prepare and sell the stock and raw material for said manufacture and to purchase or manufacture blocks, spools, bobbins, boxes, tickets, labels, wrappers, show cards, machines, tools and other appliances, articles or products whatsoever, required in and connected with the said businesses and trading in, dealing in, selling and disposing of the articles purchased or manufactured by the company; to carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, producing, adapting, preparing, buying and selling and otherwise dealing in woollen and worsted goods and other fabrics and to manufacture, produce, purchase, adapt, prepare, use, sell or otherwise deal in any materials, articles or things required for, in connection with, or incidental to the manufacture, use, purchase, sale of or other dealings in woollen and worsted goods and other fabrics; to manufacture or trade in goods wares and merchandise of all kinds; (b) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and hold, use and improve, manage, lease, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal with lands, tenements and hereditaments and immovables and interests therein, and to erect, alter, repair and maintain buildings upon any lands in which the company may have any interest, either as principal or agent, or upon any other lands, and to deal in building materials of all kinds; (c) To acquire and take over as going concerns or otherwise the undertakings, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and with a view thereto to acquire all or any of the shares or liabilities of such companies; (d) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently caried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To enter into any arrangements with any government, authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (h) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (i) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the properties, rights and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (j) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (k) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof; (l) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (m) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (n) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (o) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and nothwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association, company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (p) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (q) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (r) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (s) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (t) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (u) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept in whole or in part as consideration or satisfaction or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property obligations, shares and securities of any kind at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; and to apply or to accept as security for any indebtedness to the company mortgages of land or chattels upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (v) To issue the stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company in payment in whole or in part of any of the foregoing; (w) To do any and all things set forth as its objects as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise, and to carry out any or all of the foregoing objects as principals, agents, sub-contractors or otherwise, and by and through trustees, agents, sub-contractors or otherwise, and alone or jointly with any other corporation, association, firm or person, and to do all and everything necessary or incidental for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time be necessary or incidental for the protection or benefit of the corporation; (x) The objects specified in each paragraph hereof shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the company; (y) And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two million dollars, divided into 20,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

MACDONELL & BOLAND,
2 Toronto St., Toronto,
Solicitors for Applicants.

ARCHIBALD & HOLMES, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1917, incorporating George Hughes Archibald and Archibald Rettie Holmes, civil engineers, James Kester Archibald and Florence Blair Holmes, married women, and Hollis Hoare, bookkeeper, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, under the style and firm of Archibald & Holmes, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of that business and the good will thereof, and of the individual members of the said firm, and all the rights and contracts now held by them subject to the obilgations (if any) affecting the same, and to pay for the same in paid-up shares of this company; (b) To carry on the business of general contractors for the construction, erection, repair and alteration of public and private works, and of engineers; to construct, design, execute, carry out, equip, improve, work, develop, adminster, manage, or control public or private works and conveniences of all kinds, which expression includes for greater certainty (the enumeration of which is not to restrict in any way the generality of the foregoing) railways, tramways, decks, harbors, piers, wharves, canals, reservoirs, embankments, irrigations, mills, factories, smelting works, furnaces, mines, coke ovens, quarries, reclamation improvements, sewerage, drainage, water, water power, gas, gas power, steam power, electric light, telephonic and telegraphic and power supply works, contracts for railroad works, warehouses, elevators, car and boat dumpers and all other structures for the handling of coal, ore, grain and other materials, markets and public and private buildings and all other works of public or private utility; to carry on all or any of the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tools, implements and machinery of all kinds, iron founders, metal workers, boiler workers, smiths, machinists, iron and steel converters, miners, quarrymen, colliery proprietors, manufacturers of and dealers in brick, tile, pipe, terra cotta and artificial stone, sawmill proprietors, wood workers, lumber merchants, and owners of and dealers in timber lands, limits and leases, painters, decorators, gasfitters, gasmakers, shipowners, shipbuilders, aeroplane builders, carriers, teamsters, general merchants and dealers in merchandise generally, exporters and importers, warehousemen, storekeepers, grain merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in rolling stock, hardware and contractors' supplies and building material of all kinds, and to carry on the business of builders and designers; provided, however, that this clause shall not be deemed to authorize the company to carry on the businesses of the construction and operation of railways or of telegraph or telephone lines; (c) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (d) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (h) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (i) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company (j) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant and stock-in-trade; (k) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (l) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (m) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (n) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (o) To do all or any of the above things as principal, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (p) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and of the objects set out in the letters patent and supplementary letters patent. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "Archibald & Holmes, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Urquhart, Urquhart & Page, Solicitors.

Thrift—For Children

Give your son and daughter a lesson in thrift by opening for them a savings account in the Bank of Toronto. Help them add to it at regular intervals. The THRIFT HABIT acquired by the children will be worth more than the dollars it cost you.

Savings accounts for small or large sums invited at all branches of this Bank.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office - - TORONTO, CANADA

Paid-Up Capital - $5,000,000 Reserve Funds - - $6,508,000

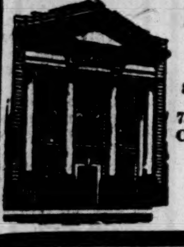
DIRECTORS.

W. G. Gooderham, President.
J. Henderson, Vice-President.
William Stone, John Macdonald, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, A. H. Campbell, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, Wm. I. Gear, Paul J. Myler.
Thos. F. How, General Manager. John R. Lamb, Supt. of Branches.
T. A. Bird, Chief Inspector.

Bankers.—NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO—First National Bank. LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HOME BANK OF CANADA



Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

Head Offices and Nine Branches in Toronto

8-10 King Street West Head Office and Toronto Branch

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ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION BY CITY DAIRY

Increase of $24,000 in Reserves Shown in Balance Sheet.

NET PROFITS VERY SMALL

Figures Brought Down Showed Only 2.57 Per Cent. on Preferred Stock —Surplus Was Considerably Reduced.

Although the net profits of the City Dairy Company for the year 1916 only amounted to $18,018, or not quite half the amount paid out on the three quarterly preferred dividends distributed, there are indications on analysis of the balance sheet that the best has not been shown and that there were substantial allowances made for depreciation before the profits were brought down. In any event, the showing was hardly a surprise in view of the developments which had taken place in the market—for the company's stock. When, some months ago, the common, which had a range of 100 to 89 in 1916, dropped to around 30, it was generally accepted that the prevailing conditions, with increased cost of products and difficulties in getting supplies, had played havoc with the earnings. In fact, it is stated by the president, C. B. McNaught, in his report, that during the latter part of the year operations were conducted with a small loss. In this connection, however, he reports an improvement with the first five months of the current year showing a fair profit.

That a better showing might have been made had the earnings been brought down prior to appropriations for depreciation, etc., being made, is indicated by the following comparative figures from the balance sheets of 1916, 1915, and 1914:—

	1916	1915	1914
General Reserve..	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
Soldier employees.	320	2,247	4,900
Depreciation	$36,000	......	......
Special reserve ..	6,567	18,568	......

It will thus be noted that while there was nothing allowed for depreciation or special reserves in 1914, there was $18,568 in 1915, and in 1916 a total of $42,576—an increase of $24,000. The obvious conclusion is that this amount was provided from earnings.

Profits Compared.

Compared with 1915, the profits of $18,018 stand against $101,647, while for the preceding year the amount was $118,955. Three of the quarterly payments on the preferred stock took $36,750, and 4 per cent. on the common $22,580. Thus, the surplus brought forward of $90,271 was reduced to $48,959. The earnings on the preferred were at the rate of 2.57 per cent. Following are comparisons:

	1916	1915	1914
Net profits....	$ 18,018	$101,647	$118,955
Bal. for'd	90,271	82,791	64,261
	$108,289	$184,438	$183,216
Pref. Div.	36,750	49,000	49,000
Com. Div.	22,580	45,166	45,175
Red Cross, etc.	.....	.....	6,250
Surplus	$ 48,959	$ 90,272	$ 82,791
Indicated earnings:			
On pref. div.	2.57	14.52%	16.99%
On com. div.	....	9.32%	12.38%

Under the circumstances, the policy of the company in discontinuing dividends needs no further explanation. The net results of the year as the result of the payments made was to reduce the surplus of profit and loss by $41,312. Also, there is ample justification for the policy adopted at the beginning of the year when the management was changed. In connection with this change little comment is made in the report further than this statement that important operating economies have been introduced and that as a result a material improvement may reasonably be expected in the results for the current year. Here it may also be stated that the smaller earnings during 1916 were not due to any falling off in business—the volume of trade actually showing a material increase—but was the result of scarcity of supply and abnormal prices which cut the profits to the minimum.

The balance sheet shows a more extended position, bank advances having increased from $35,000 to $100,000, and accounts payable from $108,995 to $141,946.

I. H. C. WAR ORDERS.

Takes Government Order for Army Supply Wagons.

International Harvester has abandoned its former policy of not accepting war contracts, and is now filling an order for the United States Government for army supply wagons. Secretary Ranney said: "The Harvester Company has had no information from its German organization since state of war was declared by the United States. Prior to that declaration while the United States remained neutral we declined to accept any and all orders for war material and supplies. Now, however, the situation is entirely changed. While it is not true that we have accepted contracts for military auto trucks, it is true we have accepted and are filling an order from the United States Government for army escort wagons. Furthermore, we stand ready to make any war supplies that the United States Government may require, within the ability and capacity of our plants."

AMALGAMATION OF WESTERN LAND COMPANIES

Further Particulars of United Project to Further Develop Irrigation Scheme.

Further details of the proposal to merge the interests of the Alberta Land Company, the Southern Alberta Land Company and the Canadian Wheat Lands, which was summarized in these columns last week, are now available. Advices from England indicate that the project is well regarded over there. The amalgamating concern is to be called the Canada Land Corporation and is to have a share capital of £2,250,000 in £1 shares and is to create £445,000 six per cent. debenture stock. Some of the shares are to be allotted fully paid and the others will have a liability of 4s per share. The scheme of distribution among the three merged companies is understood to be as follows:—

	New Company Shares	6% Deb. Stk.
Alberta Land—		
Shares $1,500,000 (£300,000)	£ 210,000 (Liab. £30,000)	......
5% Deb. stk. £ 200,000	100,000	£100,000
500,000	£410,000	
Southern Alberta—		
Shares £ 700,000	£ 875,000 (Liab. £175,000)	......
5% Deb. stk. 690,000	345,000	345,000
6% Deb. stk. 250,000	250,000	......
£1,640,000	£1,795,000	
Canadian Wheat—		
Shares £400,000	£300,000	......
£2,540,000	£2,080,000 (Liab. £205,000)	£445,000
	£2,525,000	

The Alberta Land gets £410,000 in shares and debenture stock for its £500,000 shares and debenture stock, but deducting the liability on the partly paid shares the net scrip allotment is £380,000, representing a discount of 24 per cent. The Southern Alberta is to receive £1,795,000 for its £1,640,000, or in net £1,620,000, or a discount of about 1¼ per cent., but, of course, this concern has by far the most important assets, and the obligations of the other concerns to it are to be cancelled. The Canadian Wheat Lands gets £300,000 for the £300,000 of its capital not held by the Southern Alberta. It is stated that the financial details of the scheme have been underwritten by a powerful syndicate and that the Treasury has sanctioned the issue of the new capital, but has stipulated that of the 4s liability on the shares allotted partly paid only 1s shall be called up during the period of the war.

History of the Companies

The Southern Alberta Land Company was formed in 1906 and acquired 442,000 acres, part of which it has been improving by an extensive irrigation scheme. The authorized share capital is £1,000,000, of which £700,000 has been issued, and there is also outstanding £940,000 five and six per cent. debenture stock. In 1911 it floated the Canadian Wheat Lands. The Southern Alberta paid a dividend of 10 per cent. for 1911 and has been in the receiver's hands since 1914. The last accounts presented were for 1913 and showed a debit at profit and loss of £14,500, which it was estimated as at 30th April, 1914, had increased to £68,500. The Canadian Wheat Lands, which owns 54,000 acres, has an authorized capital of £500,000, of which £400,000 has been issued. On £250,000 of this the Southern Alberta guaranteed 5 per cent. per annum for 1911 and 1912 and on £400,000 the same rate for 1913 and the three following years. Down to the end of 1915 there was an excess of expenditure over revenue of £52,000, which has been treated as a capital charge under the heading of general development and organization. No dividend has ever been earned and none has been paid, except that received for two years under the guarantee.

The Alberta Land Company is the Canadian, and not the English, concern of that name, and was formed in 1909 and reconstructed in 1911. It has an authorized and issued share capital of $1,500,000 and £200,000 five per cent. debenture stock has also been placed. It holds 89,000 acres, which the Southern Alberta undertook to irrigate. No dividend has ever been paid, and in 1915 a receiver was appointed to take charge of the property. The ambitious irrigation plans of the Southern Alberta did not work out as smoothly as was expected, and hitches and delays greatly increased the cost. Then the finance of the companies was mixed up with that of the Canadian Agency and Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell and Co., and when these firms came to grief cash resources largely disappeared.

NEW COMPANIES' ACT OPPOSED BY STATE DEPT

New Bill For Amendments Replaces the Proposed Measure.

FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

Measure Has Been Introduced in the Senate, And Will be Proceeded With on Government Programme.

The new Companies Act introduced by A. K. Maclean, of Halifax, will not likely be proceeded with this session, writes THE POST'S Ottawa correspondent. If it is it will be opposed by the State Department, which objects to many of its features. However, it is the intention still to have a new Companies Act placed on the statute book. A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Domville. Amendments suggested by the State Department have been accepted by him and it is the present intention to have the Bill proceeded with as a government measure.

The present Companies Act provides only for incorporation of business concerns. Corporations or associations for national, philanthropic, or similar purposes must apply to Parliament for a special Act. This is objected to on the ground of expense, delay and inexpediency, taking up the time of Parliament with trivial matters. Under the proposed new law to which the State Department has given its assent such corporations and associations may be created by letters patent.

On account of the Act being drawn mainly for the purposes of companies with share capital it is necessary to provide a different method of management, and for some method of public control. This control is exercised by requiring the applicants to submit with the application the by-laws regulating the affairs of the proposed corporation or association, and also by providing that any change in these by-laws must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. A new section authorizes the issue of shares without a nominal or par value. Its object is to prevent the implied representation that a share of the company that will pay a nominal value of $100 is in fact worth $100. It is suggested that this method of issuing share certificates would prevent stock watering and over-capitalization. The plan was first adopted in New York State, and the provisions of the New York law have been accepted with verbal changes. Similar provisions have been adopted by several of the States of the United States. A number of applications have been made to the department for the formation of companies without a par value of shares, and the amendment is brought forward to meet such business demands.

An amendment has been introduced compelling companies which offer their shares to the public to file a prospectus disclosing the exact state of the company's affairs, making the directors responsible for damages for any misstatement. There is a section intended to prevent the unauthorized use of names as directors of companies in prospectuses.

Rights of Shareholders.

There is no provision in the Companies Act as it at present stands under which a shareholder can demand a copy of the balance sheet and financial statement of the company's affairs. In fact a company under the Act is not bound to hold an annual meeting. Neither is it required to make an annual audit or to report the state of its affairs to the shareholders.

New sections of the bill provide for an annual meeting, an annual audit, and a report to the shareholders. The sections on this subject are taken with slight change from the Imperial Companies Act, 1908.

The provisions of the Imperial Companies Act respecting returns have been modified by not requiring a list of shareholders or a financial statement.

NEW FACTORY FOR HALIFAX.

L'Air Liquid Society, of Montreal, Has Completed Arrangements to Establish Branch.

A branch factory is to be established at Halifax by the L'Air Liquid Society, the Canadian headquarters of which are at Montreal, where the company has a large factory. Negotiations for the purchase of a lot have been completed by Charles Royer, the general manager, who is in Halifax this week. The factory will be located in the visinity of the Cotton Factory siding, and will be 100 x 50. The company will manufacture acetylene cutting and welding machines, and will employ about twenty hands at the start.

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